lity on the one hand, and of over-caution on the other, may be inferred from the exploits of an April-day fool-maker. The young and inexperienced will find this one day, within the circle of their own acquaintance, no bad ſketch of the world as it is every day and in every age: much deception, much falſehood; every body ſuſpicious of his neighbour, and every body more ready to join in the ſhout of triumph at an inſtance of ſucceſsful impoſition, than to unite in detecting and puniſhing the deceiver. The practical profeſſor of this honourable art too, if he have any ſenſe remaining, may take an uſeful hint, that, however ſucceſsful he may be, he is open to the ſame impoſition from his more ſkilful brethren; and that ridicule, when it falls on him, will fall with augmented force; at all events, that this contemptible and vulgar talent, though in ſeaſon but for a day, may produce moſt laſting effects; and that a friend may be loſt, and an enemy created, by the momentary triumph of ill-founded pride, and baſtard humour.

*From the Looker-On.*

## CREEDS TO CHOOSE.

### FIRST, OR TORY CREED.

I BELIEVE in the infallibility of all crowned heads.

I believe in the infallibility of the Miniſter for the time being.

I believe in W. P. as the maker of all good men.

I believe in the perfection and inviolability of the Engliſh Conſtitution, as it is now adminiſtered; and I think it a damnable hereſy to believe that it can be amended.

I believe in the charity, religion, and virtues of the church, as eſtabliſhed by law.

I believe in the holineſs of all biſhops —in the neceſſity of pluralities—in the advantages of tythes—and in all the good things dependent upon high church government.

I believe in the ſalvation of Teſt Acts.

I believe in the virtue of corruption, without which there can be no regeneration.

I believe in the ſaving grace conferred by penſions and ſinecure places.

I believe in the virtue of riches, and vice of poverty—and I believe that all men who do not believe as I believe, will, or ought to be damned, *in ſecula ſeculorum.* Amen.

A Cavalier of the Old Court Cut.

### SECOND, OR JACOBINE CREED.

I DO not believe in any thing that is ancient, fixed, ſtable, or permanent.

I believe only in the virtues of change and experiment.

I believe that all crowned heads are tygers, prowling for prey.

I believe that all Miniſters are jackals, purveying for ſuch tygers.

I believe that the Engliſh Conſtitution is bad, will be worſe, and ought to be deſtroyed.

I believe that it is wiſer to ruſh into any evils that may await change, than to attempt to mend what is amiſs; becauſe life is not long enough to wait the ſlow progreſs of reform.

I believe that all good governments are made only for the exiſting members, and that they have nothing to do with poſterity.

I believe that the next world has nothing to do with us, and conſequently that we have nothing to do with the next world.

I believe that every rich man is a rogue, and ought to be poor.

I believe that every poor man is honeſt, and ought to be rich.

I believe in the Rights of Man, as far as they ſerve to give me a right to live independent of all controul, as a man ought to do.

I believe that the only fit men to frame a government for free men, are thoſe who have always lived independent of any government whatever, as they only can know what freedom is.

I believe in Tom Paine as the preſerver of this world.

A Republican of the Neweſt Cut.

### THIRD, OR MY OWN CREED.

I BELIEVE that every conſtitution is not adapted to every country.

I believe that a limited monarchy is beſt adapted to produce peace, plenty, proſperity, and protection in Great Britain.

I believe that the Conſtitution of England, as originally framed, is the wiſeſt idea of a free government that ever entered into the imagination of man.

I believe that no human inſtitution ever was, or will be perfect; but if it is ſuſceptible of amendment, may always be approaching nearer to perfection.

I believe that, being of human inſtitution, the Engliſh Conſtitution is ſubject to abuſes and to decay.

I believe that many abuſes have crept into the Adminiſtration, and that many decays have begun to appear in the Engliſh Conſtitution.

I believe that no man is infallible, either as a King or as a Miniſter.

I believe it to be the intereſt of every Miniſter to encourage abuſes in the Adminiſtration, and to hide decays in the Conſtitution.

I believe that all the abuſes in the Adminiſtration, and all the decays in the Conſtitution, are practical evils, and admit of eaſy and practical cures.

*From Vol. IV. of an Aſylum for Fugitive Pieces, &c.*

## DESCRIPTION OF PEAT.

INERT vegetable matter, or peat, is for the moſt part, formed of the remains of aquatic vegetables, or of thoſe vegetables which generally grow in humid or moiſt ſituations. Their nouriſhment and growth are promoted by atmoſpheric air, by the decompoſition of water, and by the calcareous matter held in ſolution, and contained in moſt water. Theſe ſubſtances alone, according to the analyſis of vegetables already given, are ſufficient to account for the growth of ſuch aquatic vegetables, and the accumulation on the ſurface of the earth of ſuch matter forming peat moſſes and fens.

Trees of a conſiderable ſize have been frequently found at the bottom of peat moſſes, with the appearance of having been cut down, or in part acted on by fire. Hence it may be inferred, that the peat moſs itſelf did not give birth to, or ſupport the growth of ſuch trees; but, on the contrary, that by the deſtruction of foreſts, in conſequence of natural cauſes, fire or water, the trees had been thrown down, and cauſing a ſtoppage of the waters in their paſſage to the ſea, the growth and decay of the aquatic vegetables already deſcribed, had formed thoſe extenſive peat moſſes and fens, which, in their natural ſtate, are of all ſoils the moſt unproductive, but which are the moſt fertile when improved.

Peat is very retentive of moiſture, retaining it in a manner ſimilar to that of a ſponge. At no time, therefore, in this humid and northern climate, can ſuch ſoils be diveſted of their ſuperabundant proportion of moiſture with which they charge themſelves in the autumn, ſpring, and winter, as well as during the periodical rains in ſummer. The ſun's ray, or drying winds, during the ſummer ſeaſon, are exerted in conveying away, by evaporation, this ſurplus moiſture; and as heat is known to be abſtracted from bodies, and cold generated by evaporation, hence effects will ariſe injurious not only to climate, but likewiſe to vegetation in general; but more eſpecially ſo to ſuch plants as require a greater degree of heat and nouriſhment, than ſoils of the above deſcription will admit of. There can be little doubt that theſe injurious effects on vegetation will extend themſelves even to the drier lands in the vicinity of ſuch fens or moſſes.

The draining, reclaiming, and cultivating, lands ſo circumſtanced, muſt appear not only important from the great value of ſuch lands when reclaimed, but likewiſe from the effects that ſuch drainage would have on the climate, temperature, and vegetation of the adjacent country.

Peat is an inflammable ſubſtance; conſequently capable of combining with pure air, or oxygen, and of becoming oxygenated; a proceſs already explained in

in the preceding part of this treatiſe. The ſurface of peat moſſes, or what is moſt expoſed to the action of air, is capable of becoming more oxygenated than the under ſtratum.

The oxygenation of peat, and indeed the combination of pure air or oxygen with inflammable ſubſtances, renders ſuch ſubſtances leſs inflammable, a proceſs analogous to that of combuſtion: in both caſes ſaline compounds are formed, which are uninflammable.

It is upon this principle that inflammable bodies, when expoſed to air, loſe their combuſtibility, it being evident, that ſuch matters as had ſaturated themſelves with a full proportion of vital air, or oxygen, are incapable afterwards of combining with a greater quantity, and conſequently muſt be uninflammable. On this account, the upper ſtratum of peat moſſes is generally thrown aſide when peats are dug for fuel.

The longer peat moſs is kept expoſed to air, the leſs ſoluble it becomes, and ultimately imparts no colour to water; whilſt peat newly formed, or in a leſs degree oxygenated, imparts a colour to water which will be found to contain the extractive ſaline matters of freſh or leſs decayed vegetables.

It is owing to this ſolution in water that no alkaline ſalt is procured from the aſhes of peat, decayed vegetables, or water-ſoaked wood.

In peat moſſes there are frequently ſprings of mineral water, which contain in ſolution ſaline and ferruginous matters. Hence the aſhes of peat, beſides the earthy matter (conſiſting for the moſt part of phoſphat of lime), contain likewiſe phoſphat of iron, gypſum, Epſom ſalt, and green vitriol; and theſe in different proportions according to the nature of the peat, and circumſtances under which it had been formed. Hence alſo the aſhes of different kinds of peat will have different effects when uſed as manures, or top dreſſings, to ground.

The decayed remains of vegetables, called in this treatiſe inert vegetable matter, abundantly contained in many ſoils, eſpecially thoſe which have been much manured, and long under cultivation, are in all reſpects ſimilar to peat, and capable, like peat, of different degrees of oxygenation and inſolubility; a proceſs promoted by fallowing, or the expoſure of freſh ſurfaces to the action of air.

A method of rendering theſe inert vegetable matters conducive to vegetation, will be given in the ſequel of this work, when the application of ſaline matters to different ſoils is diſcuſſed.

*From Lord Dundonald's Treatiſe on Agriculture, &c.*

## ACCOUNT OF SOME REMARKABLE CUSTOMS OF THE SAMOYEDES.

THE Samoyedes, and chiefly the magicians, have ſomewhat frightful in their appearance, which is owing to the tenſion and extraordinary ſenſibility of their fibres, proceeding from the climate, their mode of life, their imagination and prejudices. Perſons worthy of credit have aſſured me, that ſimilar figures are found among the Tonguſes and Kamtſhadales; Major Iſlenief tells me that they exiſt alſo among the Jakutſki, and I have ſeen them among the Buriats and the Tartars of the Yeniſſey, but leſs frightful. If they be touched ever ſo ſlightly in the flanks, or any other ſenſible part, or alarmed with a ſudden cry or whiſtle, a dream, &c. the wretched creatures are thrown beſide themſelves, and fall into a kind of frenzy. This riſes to ſuch a pitch among the Samoyedes and Jakutſki, whoſe nervous ſyſtem and fibres are extremely ſenſible, that in the paroxyſm they ſeize knife, hatchet, or whatever comes in their way, in order to maſſacre the perſon who has occaſioned it, or any other whom they may meet; and they can only be maſtered by forcibly diſarming them. When prevented from ſatiating their rage, they ſtrike with the hands and feet, howl, roll on the ground, &c. The Samoyedes and Oſtiaks have an excellent method of curing theſe maniacs; they kindle a bit of raindeer's ſkin, or a tuft of its hair, and make them inhale the ſmoke through their noſtrils. The patient immediately falls int

a drowſineſs and laſſitude, which uſually laſts twenty-four hours, when he entirely recovers his ſenſes. This remedy throws more light than any thing elſe on the cauſe of the malady. M. Soujef ſaw near the Obi a female ſchaman or magician, whom age had obliged to quit her profeſſion. The leaſt whiſtling, even that of the wind through a crevice, terrified her. He ſaw, among thoſe Samoyedes who accompanied him to the Frozen Ocean, a woman almoſt as eaſily frightened. He met with a young Samoyede magician in his journey this year through Mangazeia. As ſoon as this perſon perceived him, he was thrown into confuſion, thinking they were going to ſtrike him. When the end of a hanger was preſented to him, he ſeized it with both his hands to defend himſelf, and then fled as faſt as he could run. He aſſumed courage as ſoon as the interpreter told him that he had nothing to fear. After having mollified him with careſſes, they ſuddenly put a black glove on one of his hands. He contemplated it with haggard eyes, and then fell into ſuch a fit of phrenzy, that the conſequence might have been fatal to thoſe who were near him, if they had not taken away the hatchet that hung at his ſide. Not being able to accompliſh his violent intention, he began to run, howling at the ſame time, and ſhaking his hand to get rid of the glove, which he took for a bear's paw, and durſt not touch with the other hand. He ſtruggled much, but they ſecured him by force, and took off the glove; when he gradually became compoſed.

*From Pallas' Travels.*

## OF THE FIELD-RATS OF DAOURIA.

A SURPRISING circumſtance is the abundance of field-rats in all level plains between the Ingoda and Argun. The blackiſh ſpecies, the *Mus Oeconomus*, is particularly remarked. It is alſo found near the Yeniſſey, and in the heaths of Barabinſki and Iſchimi; but it is leſs abundant in theſe diſtricts. This animal makes itſelf wide burrows under the turf, with galleries which communicate with other holes. The latter ſerve for magazines to ſtore the roots that are to ſupport it during the winter. It takes care to clear them well before it lays them up. Theſe rats commonly live by pairs, and it is rare to find more together in winter. It is ſcarcely to be conceived how two little animals can draw ſuch a quantity of roots beneath the turf, which is very compact, and can accumulate ſuch heaps in their burrows. One of their magazines often contains eight or ten pounds of clean roots; and ſeveral burrows have five magazines. The rats often forage at a conſiderable diſtance. In the places of their frequent reſort, holes are ſeen in the turf, which indicate whence they have dug up their roots. They take off the earth and the fibres on the ſpot, and then carry them to their burrows, marching backwards. In order to facilitate this conveyance, the little animals have bored holes every where in the turf, which communicate with their burrows. The roots which compoſe their harveſt are thoſe of the common burnet, viviparous knot-graſs, and a kind of chervil, *Chærophyllum temulum*. The latter is a narcotic poiſon, and the Tonguſes aſſert, that the rat collects them only for the purpoſe of getting intoxicated with them. It certainly eats them as well as the reſt. In the more elevated ſteeps or deſarts of Daouria, another kind of rat, of a bright grey, is found, (*Mus ſocialis an mus gregarius, Linn.*) which I had already ſeen near the Jaik. Its manners are nearly the ſame. Its burrow is eaſy to be diſcovered, from the ground appearing newly ſtirred. It alſo makes proviſion againſt the winter, which conſiſts of the roots of the ſarana lily, (*lilium pomponium*), and of a little taſteleſs garlic which grows in the ſand near the Jaik, it is particularly fond of the bulbs of the tulip.

The idolatrous people of Daouria, and and of ſeveral eaſtern countries of Siberia, who do not employ themſelves in agriculture, take advantage of the induſtry of theſe ſmall animals. The Tonguſes eſpecially ſearch out their burrows for the

ſake

ſake of their magazines; for they ſometimes ſupport themſelves during a whole winter on theſe roots. They chuſe for this purpoſe the autumn, the ſeaſon in which the rats have filled their burrows, called by them *ourgan*. When the Tonguſes think that they have found one, they feel it with the foot or ſpade whether the turf gives way; in which caſe they remove it, and lay open the burrow, which is lined with ſoft herbs, or its magazine. They eaſily diſtinguiſh the forſaken burrows, when the little paths that lead to them are not newly hollowed, are not in good condition, and have not near them the marks of dug-up roots. When the find a good burrow, they immediately take away the roots, carefully ſeparating thoſe of the chervil. Theſe are of the ſame form with the roots of the burnet, but whiter and more coriaceous; conſequently eaſy to diſtinguiſh from the ſecond ſort, which are black. The Tonguſes eat the burnet roots as a legume, and alſo drink an infuſion of them like tea. The poor rats have ſcarcely time to ſave their lives by flight when their magazines are thus plundered; and they are not always lucky enough to do this, when invaded by the wild boars, who are as greedy after theſe roots as the Tonguſes, and hunt for the burrows that contain them. They often devour the little induſtrious animals and their magazines together.

*From Pallas' Travels.*

## DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD OF FISHING IN CHINA, BY MEANS OF BIRDS.

IN the lakes and large rivers, they frequently uſe the kind of baited lines which are employed on board ſhips to catch fiſh in the ſea. In other parts they uſe nets of the ſame kind, and in the ſame manner as the fiſhermen in Europe. In ſome places, they erect tall bamboo ſtalks in the water, on which they ſpread a curtain of ſtrong gauze, which they extend acroſs certain channels of the rivers; and ſometimes, where there is an opportunity, acroſs the rivers themſelves: this contrivance effectually intercepts the paſſage of the fiſh, which, from the baits thrown in, or attached to the gauze, are brought there in great ſhoals: great numbers of boats then reſort to theſe places, and the fiſhermen are ſeen to employ their nets with great ſucceſs.

It appeared, however, on enquiry, that the rights of fiſhery are as ſtrenuouſly exerted in China, as in our own country; for we are informed, that none of theſe arts to get fiſh were employed, but for the mandarin who poſſeſſed the ſhores of that part of the river, or by thoſe who paid a rent for that privilege.

The fiſh caught in the rivers which we have navigated, conſiſt chiefly of a kind of whiting, and very fine trout, of an excellent quality and flavour; and they are ſo abundant, that though the fiſhermen are ſo numerous, and the demand ſo great from the junks, the former gain a very good livelihood, and the latter are well ſupplied with a food, which their crews are ſaid to prefer.

But the moſt extraordinary mode of fiſhing in this country, and which, I believe, is peculiar to it, is by birds trained for that purpoſe. Nor are hawks, when employed in the air, or hounds, when following a ſcent on the earth, more ſagacious in the purſuit of their prey, or more certain in obtaining it, than theſe birds in another element. They are called Looau, and are to be found, as I am informed, in no other country than that in which we ſaw them. They are about the ſize of a gooſe, with grey plumage, webbed feet, and have a long and very ſlender bill, that is crooked at the point. This extraordinary and aquatic fowl, when in its wild ſtate, has nothing uncommon in its appearance, nor does it differ from other birds whom nature has appointed to live on the water. It makes its neſt among the reeds of the ſhore, or in the hollows of crags, or where an iſland offers its ſhelter and protection. Its faculty of diving, or remaining under water, is not more extraordinary than many other fowls that prey upon fiſh; but the moſt wonderful circumſtance, and I feel as if I were almoſt riſking my credi-

credibility while I relate it, is the docility of theſe birds, in employing their natural inſtinctive powers, at the command of the fiſhermen who poſſeſs them, in the ſame manner as the hound, the ſpaniel, or the pointer, ſubmit their reſpective ſagacity to the huntſman, or the gunner.

The number of theſe birds in a boat are proportioned to the ſize of it. At a certain ſignal they ruſh into the water, and dive after the fiſh; and the moment they have ſeized the prey, they fly with it to their boat; and though there are an hundred of theſe veſſels in the fleet, theſe ſagacious birds always return to their own maſters, and amidſt the throng of fiſhing junks, which are ſometimes aſſembled on theſe occaſions, they never fail to diſtinguiſh that to which they belong. When the fiſh are in great plenty, theſe aſtoniſhing purveyors will ſoon fill a boat with them; and will ſometimes be ſeen flying along with a fiſh of ſuch ſize, as to make the beholder, who is unaccuſtomed to theſe ſights, ſuſpect his organs of viſion; it has been ſo repeatedly aſſerted to me, as to prevent any doubt of the information, that, from their extraordinary docility and ſagacity, when one of them happens to have taken a fiſh, which is too bulky for the management of a ſingle fowl, the reſt will immediately afford their aſſiſtance. But while they are thus labouring for their maſters, they are prevented from paying any attention to themſelves, by a ring which is paſſed round their necks; and is ſo contrived as to fruſtrate any attempt to ſwallow the leaſt morſel of what they take.

We alſo ſaw another fiſhing party, which, though it had more of ridicule than curioſity in it, I cannot forbear to deſcribe. It conſiſted of at leaſt thirty fiſhermen, ſeated like ſo many taylors, on a wide board, ſupported by props in the river where they were angling. There was another group of theſe people near the ſhore, who had embanked a part of the river with ſand, where, by raking the bottom wih a kind of a ſhovel, they caught large quantities of ſhrimps and other ſhell fiſh.

*From Anderſon's Narrative.*

## CHINESE ILLUMINATIONS.

AT the concluſion of this chain of hills, that had ſo long excluded any view into the country, we were ſurpriſed with a line of light that extended for ſeveral miles over mountains and vallies, at ſome diſtance from the river, and formed one uninterrupted, blazing outline, as they roſe or ſunk in the horizon.

In ſome parts of this brilliant, undulating line, it was varied or thickened, as it appeared, by large bands or groups of torches; and, on the moſt conſpicuous heights, immenſe bonfires threw their flames towards the clouds. Nor was this all, for the lights did not only give the outline of the mountain, but ſometimes ſerpentized up it, and connected, by a ſpiral ſtream of light, a large fire at the bottom, with that which reddened the ſummit.

The number of lanterns, lamps, or torches employed on this occaſion, muſt have been beyond all calculation, as the two extremities of the illuminated ſpace, taken in a ſtrait line, and without eſtimating the ſinkings of the vallies, or the inequality of the mountain tops, could not exclude a leſs diſtance from each other than three miles. Whether theſe lights were held by an army of ſoldiers, and a very large one would have been neceſſary on the occaſion, or were fixed in the ground, I could not learn; but it was certainly the moſt magnificent illumination ever ſeen by any European traveller, and the moſt ſplendid compliment ever paid to the public dignity of an European Ambaſſador. Not only a vaſt range of country, but the courſe of the river, for ſeveral miles, received the light of day from this artificial blaze. Succeſſive diſcharges of artillery were, at regular diſtances, added to the honour of this amazing and moſt ſuperb ſpectacle.

*From Anderſon's Narrative.*

ANEC-

# ANECDOTES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

FROM ANDREWS' HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IN the beginning of the fifteenth century, the power of each department of legiſlature became now more accurately defined, although no conſiderable alterations had been made in either.

The King's authority was moſt aſſuredly not in general deſpotic, ſince he could neither repeal nor change any law which had been made by conſent of his parliament. Yet that diſpenſing power which each monarch aſſumed, when it ſuited his purpoſe, threw far too great a weight into the ſcale of royalty. The ſovereign, beſide, retained the cruel right of giving in marriage the wards of the crown, although that prerogative (as well as that of purveyance) was exerciſed in a much more moderate degree than it had been of old.—*Forteſcue de Laudibus Legum Angliæ.*

He could likewiſe preſs for his ſervice not only ſoldiers and ſailors, but alſo muſicians, goldſmiths, embroiderers, and various ſorts of artificers.—*Ibid.*

The peers attended their duty in parliament at their own expence The repreſentatives of the commons were always paid from the commencement of repreſentation. Toward the cloſe of the fourteenth century, it was fixed 4s. per diem for knights of ſhires, and half that ſum for each burgeſs. We may reaſonably enough rate theſe ſums equal to ten times their value in modern times. Conſidering not only the weight of the ſilver, but cheapneſs of proviſions and conveniencies in the fifteenth century.

The ſheriffs' influence in returning members was extenſive, and frequently abuſed. "Sometimes they made no proper election of knights, &c. ſometimes no return at all, and ſometimes they returned ſuch as had never been elected."—*Pream. Stat.* 23 *H.* vi. *c.* 14.

For theſe and ſuch-like miſdemeanors, he might be ſued by action at the aſſizes, and was liable to fine and impriſonment.

The qualification requiſite for knights of ſhires was 40l. per annum. It appears, too, that ſtrength of body and conſtitution was demanded; for the parliamentary writs about this period directed the electors to chooſe not only the wiſeſt, but the ſtouteſt men (*potentiores ad laborandum*) that they might be able to endure the fatigues of the journey, and of cloſe attendance.—*Prynne.*

Beſide their pay, the members of the houſe of commons had the privilege, for themſelves and their ſervants, of freedom from all arreſts. A neceſſary exemption, that they might be enabled to perform their duty. But this privilege (as well as their pay) attended on the members only during their actual ſervices, and quitted them at the end of each ſeſſion; allowing only for the few days which they might be obliged to employ in journeying to London, and returning home.—*Ibid.*

The convocations were regularly ſummoned with the lay-parliaments, and as regularly met. The prelates were ſtill directed to attend, and "conſult with the nobles." They were alſo directed to order their dean and arch-deacons to attend in perſon, each chapter to ſend one proctor, and the clergy of each dioceſe to ſend two proctors, "to conſent to thoſe things which ſhould be ordained by the common council of the kingdom." As, therefore, they were only to "conſent," not to "conſult," the proctors could ſcarcely be reckoned a part of the commons. They, however, received wages, and partook of the privileges of parliament. The eccleſiaſtics ſtill continued to lay taxes on themſelves; but the conſent of the other branches of legiſlature was neceſſary to give force to their decree.—*Prynne.*

Parliaments were often called, and quickly diſmiſſed. They had frequently only one ſeſſion, and once (in 1399) but a ſingle day. And in that one day depoſed one King, (Richard II), and ſet up another.

No conſiderable alterations appeared in the Engliſh courts of law. The number of judges in the courts at Weſtminſter, was by no means certain. Under Henry VI. there were at one time eight

judges in the court of common-pleas. Each judge took a ſolemn oath, that "he would take no fee, penſion, gift, reward, or bribe, from any ſuitor, ſaving meat and drink, which ſhould be of no great value."—*Forteſcue de Laudibus Legum Angliæ.*

The laws were ill executed throughout the fifteenth century*. Maintenance (an union for ſiniſter purpoſes) ſtill prevailed; the prieſts, by their exemptions, were ſet above the law; ſanctuaries abounded throughout the realm, and protected the vileſt criminal, and the moſt diſhoneſt debtor; perjury throve, and afforded a living to many; while the high conſtable, under colour of exerciſing military law, was authoriſed to proceed in caſes of treaſon, "ſummarily and without noiſe or form of trial;" and if he wiſhed to give an appearance of juſtice to his proceedings, he could call in the aid of torture, by fire or on the rack.

The account which the learned Judge Hale gives of the lawyers who pleaded in the fifteenth century, does them little honour. He condemns the reports during the reigns of Henry IV. and V. as inferior to thoſe of the laſt twelve years of Edward III. and he ſpeaks but coolly of thoſe which the reign of Henry VI. produces.—*Hiſt. of Common Law, apud Henry.*

Yet this deficiency of progreſſive improvement in the common law aroſe not from a want of application to the ſcience; ſince we read in a very reſpectable treatiſe, that there were no fewer than 2000 ſtudents attending on the inns of chancery and of court, in the time of its writer.—*Forteſcue de Laudibus, &c.*

The court of chancery ſeems to date its riſe at the cloſe of the fourteenth century. It was highly obnoxious to the profeſſors of the common law, who, by their intereſt in the Houſe of Commons, procured a petition againſt it from the parliament to Edward IV. in 1474. The influence of the prelates (who were certain of guiding that court) defeated this attempt, and its eſtabliſhment encountered no further difficulties.—*Cotton's Records.*

One obſervation there remains to make on the general ſtate of the Engliſh at this period. Civilization, indeed, had not hitherto made ſuch progreſs as entirely to aboliſh ſlavery. Yet few land-owners or renters were to be found who did not prefer the labour of freemen† to that of ſlaves. This circumſtance diminiſhed their number, and the perpetual civil conteſts enfranchiſed many, by putting arms in their hands. Within a few years after the acceſſion of the Tudors, ſlaves were heard of no more.

A reflection made at the cloſe of the fifteenth century, by Philip de Commines, is the more remarkable as it is given voluntarily, at the cloſe of the longeſt and moſt bloody civil war with which the Engliſh annals can be charged. "In my opinion," ſays that judicious obſerver, "of all the countries in Europe, where I was ever acquainted, the government is no where ſo well managed, the people no where leſs obnoxious to violence

* To Richard III. on whom hiſtory has caſt innumerable ſtains, England has conſiderable obligations as a legiſlator. Not to mention his cauſing each act of parliament to be written in Engliſh and to be printed, he was the firſt prince on the Engliſh throne who enabled the juſtices of the peace to take bail; and he cauſed to be enacted a law againſt raiſing money by "Benevolence," which, when pleaded by the citizens of London againſt Cardinal Wolſey, could only be anſwered by an averment, that "Richard being an uſurper, and a murderer of his nephews, the laws of ſo wicked a man ought not to be forced."—*Barrington on Statutes.*

He was (ſays a noble biographer) a good lawgiver, "for the eaſe and ſolace of the common people."—*Bacon's Henry VII.*

† The value of freemen, who would labour in agriculture, was ſo well known, that ſtatutes were paſſed to prevent any perſon who had not twenty ſhillings a-year (equal to ten modern pounds) from breeding up his children to any other occupation than that of huſbandry. Nor could any one, who had been employed in ſuch work until twelve years of age, be permitted to turn himſelf to any other vocation.—*Public Acts.*

The condition of the ſlave in England was as completely wretched as the deſpot who owned him might pleaſe to make it. His goods were his maſter's, and, on that account, were free from taxation; and whatever injuries he might ſuſtain, he had no power to ſue that maſter in any court of juſtice.—*Rym. Fad. Prynne.*

violence and oppreſſion, nor their houſes leſs liable to the deſolations of war, than in England; for there the calamities fall only upon the authors."

Scotland was not ſo happy. The unfortunate death of the Norwegian Margaret, had involved that realm in a long and bloody conteſt, with its powerful neighbour; and, although the gallant and free ſpirits of the Scots had preſerved the independence of their country, notwithſtanding their inferiority in numbers, wealth, and diſcipline, it could not prevent the preponderance of a moſt odious and tyrannic ariſtocracy. Perpetual domeſtic war looſened every tie of conſtitutional government; and a Douglas *, a Creighton, or a Donald † of the iſles, by turns, exerciſed ſuch deſpotiſm and inhumanity, as no monarch in the fifteenth century would have dared to practiſe.

The endeavours of the firſt and of the ſecond James, were turned toward improving the juriſprudence of the north, by engrafting on it the beſt parts of the Engliſh ſyſtem; but the ſuddenneſs of their deaths, and the weak reign of their ſucceſſor, James III. prevented their people from receiving much benefit from ſuch laudable deſigns.

The parliament of Scotland, at this period, had nearly monopolized all judicial authority. Three committees were formed from the houſe, (for there was only one,) ſoon after the members met. The firſt, like the Triers in England, examined, approved, or diſapproved, of petitions to the ſenate; the ſecond conſtituted the higheſt court in all criminal proſecutions, as did the third in civil ones. And, as every lord of parliament, who choſe it, might claim his place in each of theſe committees, almoſt the whole adminiſtration of law, civil as well as military, reſided in the breaſt of the Scottiſh nobility.

There was another Court, that of Seſſion, of which the members, and the duration, were appointed by parliament.

The juſticiary (an officer diſcontinued in England, as too potent,) was ſtill nominally at the head of the Scottiſh law, and held courts, which were ſtyled "Juſticiairs," as did the chamberlain "Chamberlainairs;" from theſe courts there was allowed an appeal to a juriſdiction of great antiquity, ſtyled "The Four Boroughs' Court." This was formed of burgeſſes from Edinburgh, and three other towns, who met at Haddington to judge on ſuch appeals.—*Pub. Acts.*

There was one abuſe, however, which rendered every court of juſtice nugatory. It had become a cuſtom for the Scottiſh monarchs to beſtow on their favourites, not only eſtates, but powers and privileges equal to their own. Theſe were ſtyled "Lords of Regalities;" they formed courts around them, had mimic officers of ſtate, and tried, executed, or pardoned the greateſt criminals.

The good ſenſe of James II. prompted him to propoſe a remedy for this inordinate evil; but two admirable laws which he brought forward (the one againſt granting "Regalities" without conſent of Parliament, the other, to prohibit the beſtowing of hereditary dignities) were, after his deceaſe, neglected; and Scotland continued, two centuries longer, a prey to the jarring intereſts of turbulent, traitorous noblemen.

(*To be continued.*)

* "Oppreſſion, raviſhing of women, theft, ſacrilege, and all other kinds of miſchief, were but a dalliance. So that it was thought leiſom in a depender on a Douglas, to ſlay or murder, for ſo fearful was their name, and ſo terrible to every innocent man, that when a miſchievous limmer was apprehended, if he alleged, that he murdered and ſlew at a Douglas' command, no man durſt preſent him to juſtice."—*Lindſay.*

† "Donald (lord of the iſles) gathered a company of miſchievous, curſed limmers, and invaded the king in every airth, wherever he came, with great cruelty; neither ſparing old nor young; without regard to wives, old, feeble or decriped women; or young infants in the cradle, which would have moved a heart of ſtone to commiſeration. And burned villages, towns, and corns, &c."—*Ibid.*

# ON THE MIGRATION OF FISHES.

IN A LETTER FROM GENERAL LINCOLN TO MR BELKNAP.

Rev. Sir,

SINCE I saw you last, I have found some parts of the copy of a letter I wrote to Mr Little, with a design to convince him, that the river fish never forsake the waters in which they were spawned, unless some unnatural obstructions are thrown in their way: that when obstructed, they do not seek new sources in which they may lodge their spawn; but that they are so strongly allured to the same route, that they annually return to their natural river, pressing constantly for a passage into their mother pond. That the quiet waters of the lake can alone give that nourishment and protection necessary to the existence of the egg; the preservation of which is indispensible, if an extinction of the schuil is to be prevented.

The practice is not novel in this state, when, from some unnatural obstructions, the fish have been totally expelled from a river, to re-establish them in their former numbers. About fifty years since, it was known, that at the first settlement of this town, the alewives had a passage through it, into Accord pond, and were in such plenty as to give a full supply to the inhabitants. This induced the people, at that time, to attempt the re-establishment of them, in which they succeeded by opening proper fish-ways through the mill dams, and conveying the fish, in the spring of the year, in a proper vehicle, into the pond; this was done by keeping it near the bank of the river, and frequently shifting the water in the vessel. After this the fish increased annually, until there was a pretty good supply: but as there was many shoal places in the river, which required very constant attention, the expence of which, and the loss sustained by stopping the mills, exceeded in the opinion of the town, the advantages of the fish, the business was neglected; so that, for a number of years, they have been perfectly cut off from the pond. Notwithstanding some of the fish annually return to the mouth of the river, urging a passage up; but they are decreased in number, and reduced in size.

We shall find, on examination, that the fish, though of the same kind in one river, are much larger and fatter than in any other in its vicinity. If these fish were suffered to intermix, the difference now so very apparent would not exist. If the fish are not directed by some laws in nature, to the rivers in which they are spawned, how shall we account for the salmon being in Connecticut river, and in Merrimack, and the rivers lying between, perfectly destitute of those fish? Was there not something irresistibly enchanting, in the waters in which they respectively originated, we should probably find some straggling salmon in the intermediate rivers?

Whilst I resided in Philadelphia, in 1782 and 1783, I discovered that the shad brought to market from the Schuylkill, were about one third part better than those taken in the Delaware. These fish come up the bay together in the spring, and take, each schull its proper river, about five miles below the city; they are caught but a few miles above it, so that in a few hours after they divide, they fall into the nets of the fishermen. Were there not something in the nature of the waters of these rivers, by which the fish are allured to them respectively, we certainly should find the fish in the different rivers exactly alike? for we cannot suppose, that they experience any material change between the time of their separation, and the time of their being caught. As the shad taken in the Schuylkill are, and always have been, of a much superior quality to those taken in the Delaware, we must suppose that there is, in the river first mentioned, food for the fish more nutritive than there is in the latter. I cannot think it a very romantic idea, that the waters are so impregnated with certain particles, which shall be sufficient to allure the fish to those rivers in which they were spawned, or that they are invited to them by the returning fry, on which they have been ac-

cus-

cuſtomed to feed. That they do feed differently, ſome on food more nutrative than others, cannot be denied; to this is owing the different ſize of the fiſh. They leave the rivers under different circumſtances, and ſo return to them again.

The ſhad and alewife frequent the ſame waters in which they drop their ſpawns. The ſhad, prior to this, work up a little circular ſand bank, on which the ſpawns are lodged, and are guarded from that deſtruction to which they would be expoſed from the ſmall fiſh, did not the male conſtantly play around the depoſit. While the eggs or ſpawns of the alewife are ſecured by being depoſited in ſhoal water, which prevents their being annoyed by the large fiſh.

The idea that fiſh always return to the ſame rivers in which they are ſpawned, will not appear improbable, when we conſider what are the general laws which ſeem to controul the whole finny tribe; and what would be the probable conſequences, ſhould they be thrown down.

On the ſhores of the United States we find fiſh of different kinds, each ſupplying a certain proportion of the inhabitants. Theſe are reſtrained by ſome laws in nature to their own feeding ground; they do not invade the rights of others, nor are their rights infringed by any. New York is in the neighbourhood of Rhode Iſland, and that ſtate is in the neighbourhood of this, yet each ſtate has a very different fiſh-market. So it is with Pennſylvania and the ſtates ſouth of it. Notwithſtanding this, all are ſupplied, and with kinds of fiſh peculiar to each. The cod-fiſh which occupy the banks lying between the latitudes of 41 and 45, are very different on the different banks, and are kept ſo diſtinct, and are ſo ſimilar on the reſpective banks, that a man acquainted with the fiſhing buſineſs, will ſeparate thoſe caught on one bank from thoſe caught on another, with as much eaſe as we ſeparate the apple from the pear.

It will be acknowledged, that there can exiſt but a certain number only of fiſh in any given ſpace; was not this the caſe, as they are ſo prolific in their nature, they would, from their natural increaſe, ſoon ſo multiply, as that the world, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, would not contain them.

On the banks there appears nearly as many fiſh as ever, notwithſtanding the great numbers annually taken. The grand bank was, three years ago, manifeſtly over-ſtocked; there were more fiſh on it than could find ſupport; thoſe taken were evidently on the decline; they were very thin, the ſubſtance tender; it could not be hardened and preſerved by ſalt; many of them would yield before the knife in ſplitting, and fall to pieces before they could be conveyed to the flakes. The cauſe is not known; probably the ſpawns of that ſeaſon were better preſerved than they had uſually been.

Were thoſe reſtraining laws of nature, which now confine the ſchulls of fiſh to their own limits, thrown down, and all could wander without controul, there would be the moſt imminent danger of a total deſtruction, of nearly the whole kind, as well in the rivers as on the banks; for, as was ſaid before, there can but a certain number exiſt in a given ſpace.

Permit me farther to requeſt, in ſupport of the doctrine advanced, an attention to that ſyſtem and order, ſo conſpicuous in the operations of nature, and the great regularity preſerved among the things of creation, animate and inanimate, by that wiſdom which made and governs the world.

Let us take a view of the different nations diſperſed over the face of the earth, by Him who originally fixed bounds to the habitations of men, and as a reſtraint to them, and that each tribe ſhould retain its own limits, he gave to each nation a different language: we find the different nations and tribes, though poſſeſſing very different climates, and if we were to judge, enjoying the means of different degrees of happineſs, ſeverally tenacious of the limits aſſigned them; and where a God is acknowledged, they very ſincerely and univerſally thank him, that they are favoured above their fellow men.

Was

Was it not for the ſuperintending care, and the influence of the Governor of the univerſe, who ſcatters in the paths of men ſuch motives as fall with weight and conviction on their minds, and lead them to prefer their climate above any other, no inhabitants would be found in the burning ſands under the torrid, nor on the frozen cragged mountains, under the frigid zones. We find, however, under each, multitudes of people, who are ſo fitted for their reſpective ſituations, that they are not only happy, but are really partial to the place aſſigned them, and envy not the dominion of others, and ſeldom or never invade them, but from motives of avarice, pride, and ambition.

We find that the people who inhabited the American ſhores, on the firſt diſcovery of them, were divided into little kingdoms or tribes, each ſpeaking a different language, and were enemies one to the other; hence they were preſerved from famine and want, for they depended principally upon the ſpontaneous growth of the earth, and upon fiſhing and hunting for their ſupport. Whatever kept them aſunder was an act of mercy; with their ideas, they could not have lived compactly; ruin muſt have been the neceſſary conſequence of the attempt.

What ſhort of that influence, neceſſary to preſerve the natural order of things, could have prevented mankind from abandoning the more inhoſpitable parts of the globe, running together and uniting in climes the moſt friendly and pleaſant, and much the greater part of them becoming thereby their own executioners. Although, from an high cultivation of the earth, food may be drawn for a great multitude of people, yet population cannot exceed certain bounds; whenever that takes place, the ſalubrity of the air is deſtroyed, contagion rages, the people ſicken and die.

Let me now point you to the birds of paſſage, and aſk that you would permit your ideas to follow them in their flight from ſouth to north, in ſpring, and from north to ſouth, in autumn, and you will find that they are annually pointed to the ſame objects, and are as conſtant in their flight, and as regular in their courſe as are the ſeaſons. We may, at a particular time of the year, trace the ſwallow into its hiding place, and the robin and the lark to the foreſts, where they retire for ſhelter from the inclemency of an approaching winter, and ſee them in the morning of ſpring returning to the ſame habitations and branches, and often to the ſame neſts they occupied before, and which from neceſſity they had abandoned. Different fowls, natives of different climes, are ſo fitted to their native air, that many of them cannot exiſt out of it.

The rattle-ſnake, the moſt poiſonous reptile in this part of the country, is circumſcribed in his limits, and cannot exiſt beyond a certain degree of northern latitude, nor can he be tranſported acroſs the Atlantic. By what laws in nature he is reſtrained we know not; that he is reſtrained is a fact, and is not known in one part of this commonwealth, while much dreaded in another. The ſame reſtraint lies on different reptiles in the ſouthern ſtates; and though one part are in a degree endangered by them, yet others are perfectly free from their poiſonous ſtings. Theſe animals, neceſſary on the whole, as are the flies, which multiply in proportion to the impurity of the air by which they are ſurrounded, make a part of the great whole, and have, I doubt not, a benevolent commiſſion, in the execution of which the happineſs of man is materially concerned.

Beaſts of the moſt ferocious kind, neceſſary in the chain, are peculiar to certain climates, and are the leaſt dreaded where moſt known: a belief that they will not exceed the limits aſſigned them, prevents their giving terror to others; while thoſe of a different kind ſerve for our uſe, are fitted to live in the various climates in which they have been placed, and ſeem, by ſome inſtinct of nature, to be perfectly ſubmiſſive; and are bound with much eaſe to the limits aſſigned them.

When we take a view of the whole of the order eſtabliſhed originally, and which has been preſerved in the world; when we

we ſee man diſperſed over the face of the earth, and an evident deſign that he ſhould remain ſo diſperſed; and when we behold, that in conſequence thereof, care has been taken that under every circumſtance of civilization, or barbariſm, a full ſupply of food can be obtained by each, in a way beſt fitted to themſelves; when we ſee the birds of paſſage, anxious to perform their part, and (which is important indeed to ſome of the inhabitants in the higher latitudes) taught to fly in winter to climes more friendly to their exiſtence, and led back to nouriſh the waking Laplander, after a winter of retirement and ſleep; when we ſee the care exerciſed towards man, evinced in the exiſtence of even the moſt poiſonous animals, fitted to inhale the more ſubtile and pointed particles floating in air, which are too keen for our habits, and obſerve the irritating fly, buſily employed in ſipping the putrid matter, in the firſt ſtages of it, which otherwiſe would float incompatible with a ſalubrious atmoſphere, neceſſary to our happineſs; when we ſee the natural timidity implanted in the nature of the moſt ferocious animals, fleeing at the approach of man; and the docility of thoſe more immediately intended for our uſe; when we carefully review theſe things, and ſtudy with attention the works of nature, the great book of God, which if underſtood cannot miſlead, and our minds are guided by proper conſiderations, we ſhall be freed from all anxious fears, leſt one part of the ſyſtem ſhould claſh with another; but inſtead thereof, we ſhall find ourſelves perfectly ſatisfied in the belief that each will occupy its own orb until the whole ſhall be diſſolved.

I have little doubt in my own mind but that every river whoſe ſource is in a lake or pond, where the waters are quiet, might, with great eaſe, be repleniſhed with ſome kind of fiſh or other. I think there was a time when they were filled. Could we ſucced in this meaſure, the advantages would be important; for it would multiply our cod and other ground-fiſh about our ſhores, in proportion as we increaſe the ſmall river fiſh, for they are the proper food of the ground fiſh, which in purſuit thereof, are allured quite into our harbours, and give us a more eaſy ſupply. We have undoutedly been criminally inattentive to the propagation of the oyſter, in different parts of our ſhores; we can, probably, fill our channels with theſe ſhell fiſhes, with much more eaſe than we can fill our paſtures with herds and flocks.

I have a ſatisfaction in ſubmitting theſe obſervations to you, which is ſeldom to be enjoyed, viz. that I ſhall receive a full compenſation—one ſmile will do it: that I am ſure they will beget; for you muſt long ſince have been taught, that we had better ſmile than weep at the vanity of others. With eſteem and affection, I am always your friend, B. Lincoln.

*Belknap's Hiſtory of New Hampſhire.*

## ON THE UTILITY OF PAINTINGS.

MUSIC, poetry, and painting, are held in high eſtimation by thoſe who make pretenſions to an improved mind, and a refined taſte. This eſteem is founded on the exquiſite gratification they afford, and on the uſeful purpoſes to which they are appropriated. To analyſe the merits of theſe ſiſter arts, and to eſtimate their comparative empire over the human mind, is not my preſent intention. I confine myſelf ſolely to the nature and effects of painting, and ſhall briefly enumerate a few of the valuable ends it is adapted to anſwer.

Simple and expreſſive are the means employed by the painter, to gratify the imagination, and to agitate the ſoul. Their ſimplicity ariſes from their addreſs to the eye. Their expreſſiveneſs flows from the uſe of natural ſigns, intelligible to the meaneſt and moſt illiterate ſpectator. Painting, therefore, has been termed poetry and eloquence in mechaniſm. The artiſt brings nature to view—exhibits the objects before your eyes—and bids the moſt delicate feelings move by the ſenſible repreſentation of his pencil. Hence the ancients highly extol this imitative art. Paintings, ſays Ariſtotle, are as capable of making the vicious reflect within themſelves, as the fineſt precepts of morality. The eye, Horace obſerves, is

a faithful ſervant to the heart. And Quintilian declares a picture to be a ſilent and uniform addreſs, penetrating ſo deeply into our affections, that it ſeems to exceed the powers of eloquence. The walls of Claudius Pulcher's theatre had, delineated upon them, a roof covered with tiles; and, being finiſhed in a maſterly manner, the rooks, birds of no ſmall ſagacity, imagined it real, and attempted often to alight upon it. By ſteps alſo, in a perſpective of Dante's, a dog, violently purſued, was ſo deceived, that, expecting to find a free paſſage, he made up to them in full ſpeed, and daſhed out his brains. Have you not heard of the ſhipwrecked Romans, who, to excite charity, had their misfortunes delineated on tablets? If in ſuch caſes painting generates forcible emotions, who can remain unmoved by the maſterly deſign of a Raphael—the luxurious tints of a Titian—and the graceful ſimplicity of a Guido?

The productions of the pencil may be diſtributed into hiſtoric pieces—landſcapes—caricatures and portraits.

1ſt, Hiſtoric pieces. Hiſtory furniſhes the artiſt with ample ſcope for the exerciſe of his genius, and he ſelects the ſubjects beſt adapted for his purpoſe. The deeds, which ſignaliſe individuals and nations, are recorded in the hiſtoric page, for the admiration of ſucceeding generations. Flagrant violations of juſtice alſo are there held forward, ſtigmatiſed with deſerved infamy. The hiſtorian's narrative impreſſes the reader with the excellence of virtue and the deformity of vice. In a ſimilar manner, the painter fixes on ſome ſtriking ſtory, and exerts his art in its embelliſhment. By the expreſſion thrown into the countenance, and by the attitudes of the principal figures—adorned with beauty, grace, and dignity—or ſhaded with deformity and horror—he conveys an idea of their reſpective characters. And according to the nature of the character, is the kind of uſeful emotion excited in the contemplator's breaſt.

In ſacred hiſtory, the crucifixion, reſurrection, and aſcenſion of the Meſſiah, afford the ampleſt range to the genius of the artiſt. Rubens immortaliſed himſelf by the repreſentation of the crucifixion, that melancholy and intereſting ſcene. The cartoons of Raphael are well known, and their merit juſtly appreciated. The delineation of the moſt remarkable facts in holy writ might prove extremely uſeful to mankind. The attention of the multitude would be excited—their curioſity awakened—and it might induce them to peruſe the ſacred narrative. By a method of this kind, the celebrated Doddridge even in early childhood, became acquainted with the inſpired hiſtory, and always retained a forcible remembrance of it. From the exhibition of facts in profane hiſtory, the moſt valuable leſſons may be derived. Nor are the leaſt uſeful of theſe facts, the interview of Alexander and his phyſician—the parting of Hector and Andromache—the return of Regulus to Carthage—the tragical death of Socrates—and the dragging of Hector's body around the walls of Troy. The emotions, raiſed by theſe and other ſuch repreſentations, are powerful; and powerful emotions may be made to operate ſucceſsfully in the ſupport of virtue, and for the extirpation of vice. Did not Alexander, the conqueror of the world, tremble and grow pale, when he contemplated the picture of the unfortunate Palamedes? Did not Portia, who with unuſual equanimity bid farewell to Brutus, burſt into tears, when, a few hours after, ſhe beheld the final interview of Hector and Andromache? From theſe painful ſcenes I turn to thoſe of a brilliant and enlivening caſt. Let me

2dly, Survey the picturesque landſcape. Here we meet with a variety, the limits of which are not aſcertainable. With pleaſure we behold the varied appearances of nature. Whether ſpring arrays herſelf in her ſpotted robe; or ſummer ſcorches with his ſultry heats; or autumn pours forth her exuberant ſtores; or winter ſends us to our habitations—ſtill are we admirers of nature, and diſpoſed

——"to mark the mighty hand
That ever buſy, wheels the ſilent ſpheres;
Works in the ſecret deep; ſhoots ſtreaming thence
The fair profuſion that o'erſpreads the ſpring;
Flings from the ſun direct the flaming day;
Feeds every creature, hurls the tempeſt forth;
And

And, as on the earth this grateful change revolves,
With tranſport touches all the ſprings of life."

To realiſe theſe chequered and romantic ſcenes, is the province of the landſcape painter. Hence painting is the fascinating region of enchantment. The pencil is a magic wand. It calls up to view the moſt extenſive and variegated ſcenery. Perceive you not, delineated on yonder canvas, the craggy cliff, the huge precipice, the ſtupendous rock, the barren heath, the lofty mountain, the wide ocean, and the ſpacious firmament? When theſe ſublime objects fatigue your eye, mark thoſe of a beautiful kind. See you not on yon other canvas, the extended mead, the tufted foreſt, the playful herd and the friſking lambkins, ſee you not the plodding huſbandman, the ruſtic ſwain, the ruddy milkmaid, and think you almoſt hear the whiſtling plough-boy; Nay, the ſtill lake and the meandering river, the flowing rivulet, and the falling cataract, the crowded city, and the ſolitary deſert, the plain conventicle, and the pompous cathedral, the magnificent palace, the ſolemn temple, and the lowly cottage—all may be delineated on canvas, in a manner exquiſitely adapted to charm the eye, to feaſt the ſenſes, to raviſh and delight the ſoul!

3dly, The caricature next claims our attention. Over the human mind, wit, humour, and ridicule maintain authoritative influence. The ludicrous images, which flit before the fancy, aided by eccentric combinations, awaken the riſible powers, and throw the ſoul into tumults of laughter. Who can refrain from experiencing riſible emotions, when he beholds a lively repreſentation of Don Quixote and Sancho Panca—Hudibras and his Ralpho—merry old Falſtaff—gabbling Mrs Quickly, and other groteſque figures found in the vaſt variety of human character? To laſh the vices, and expoſe the follies of mankind, is the profeſſed end of this ſpecies of painting—an object worthy its attention! Like comedy, it may degenerate, and become ſubſervient to licentiouſneſs and profligacy. Yet the ſhafts of ridicule, judiciouſly aimed, like a well-directed artillery, do much execution. With what becoming ſeverity does the bold caricature lay open to public cenſure the intrigue of ſubtle politicians, the chicanery of corrupted courts, and the flattery of cringing paraſites! Hence ſatirical prints, under temperate regulations, check the diſſoluteneſs of the great. Hogarth's Harlot's and Rake's Progreſs have contributed to reform the different claſſes in ſociety. An ingenious eſſayiſt doubts much whether the ſermons of a Tillotſon ever diſſuaded ſo efficacioutly from luſt, cruelty, and intemperance, as the prints of a Hogarth.

4thly, Conſider the value of a good portrait. We view it with the glow of admiration. How many manſions are decorated with the portrait of the beloved ſovereign—the pious divine—the ſage philoſopher and the ſkillful phyſician! How many with the brave warrior—the impartial judge—the generous philanthrophiſt—the conſummate ſtateſman, and the warm-hearted patriot! Almoſt every cottage contains a picture of the dear relative and the faithful friend. Nor can it excite ſurpriſe. In the well-executed portrait, the ſoul ſits on the countenance, holding converſe with the attentive beholder. I once ſaw a miniature of Oliver Cromwell. In his furious, though intelligent countenance, was depicted that heroic turbulence of ſoul, which threw kingdoms into agitation, and ſcattered clouds of darkneſs over our political hemiſphere. The originals, alas! like autumnal leaves quickly periſh. A portrait is the beſt mean deviſed by the ingenuity of art, to ſubſtantiate the fleeting form—to perpetuate the momentary exiſtence. It is thine, O Painting! to preſerve the form which lies mouldering in the tomb—to reſcue, in a meaſure from the jaws of death, the prey he is wont ſo greedily to devour—to fling a ray of light on the houſe of mourning—mitigating the calamity of the afflicted ſurvivor.

Nor is this the only important end, which portrait-painting ſubſerves. It teaches beneficial leſſons. It calls to mind the example of great men, when they are fled beyond the reach of obſervation. As the abſence of the ſun is ſup-

ſupplied by artificial lights, ſo well finiſhed portraits compenſate the loſs ſuſtained by the removal of the excellent originals. An Athenian courteſan, in the midſt of a riotous banquet, accidentally caſt her eye on a philoſopher's portrait hung oppoſite to her ſeat The happy character of temperance depicted in the philoſopher's countenance, contraſted with her own unworthineſs, ſtruck her ſo forcibly, that ſhe inſtantly quitted the room, and became an example of virtue, as ſhe had been of ſhameleſs debauchery. Boleſlas, alſo, king of Poland, carried a picture of his father about his neck, ſet in gold. When going to ſpeak or do any thing of importance, he took into his hand this pleaſing monitor, and kiſſing it, ſaid, "Dear father, may I never do any thing unworthy of thy name!"

And is not the impaſſioned lover indebted to portrait-painting? I ſuppoſe him about to be torn from the object of his affections. Bedewed with tears I ſee him retire, to conjecture what is the beſt ſubſtitute for her preſence. At this moment in ſteps a poet with lines deſcriptive of his Maria. On the poet's departure, appears a muſician, with Maria's favourite air. And on the muſician's retiring, comes up a painter, and puts into the lover's poſſeſſion a miniature of the beloved damſel. He gazes at it in ſilent admiration—preſſes it to his boſom—and taking the painter by the hand, thanks him for the beſt gift which human art can beſtow.

"Bleſt be the pencil! whoſe enchantment gives
To wounded love the food on which he lives.
Rich in this gift, tho' cruel ocean bear
The youth to exile from his faithful fair,
He, in fond dreams, hangs o'er her glowing cheek,
Still owns her preſent, and ſtill hears her ſpeak."

Beſide the above different kinds of painting, it may not be improper, before I conclude, to notice a claſs of drawings appropriated to the illuſtration of ſcience. Their utility is obvious. The natural philoſopher delineates his apparatus, and marks the progreſſive ſtages of its improvement, either in former times, or through the exerciſe of his own ingenuity. The anatomiſt ſketches the various parts of the human frame, and catches with accuracy thoſe appearances which ſpeedily vaniſh, through a tendency to putrefaction. The architect portrays his plans, previous to the execution of his deſigns. The antiquarian copies figures from ancient fragments, and thus often obtains an explication. And the natural hiſtorian exhibits the whole range of nature,

"The brute, the fiſh, the fowl, the inſect,
Plant and flower—every particle,
Alive or dead, from the cloud covered mountain's
Higheſt peak, down to the centre."

On the whole, what advantages flow from the right uſe of the pencil! How juſt is the obſervation of an ingenious writer:

"The art of painting is one of thoſe innocent and delightful means of pleaſure, which Providence has kindly offered to brighten the proſpects of life. Under due reſtriction, and with proper direction, it may be rendered ſomething more than an elegant mode of pleaſing the eye and the imagination;——

"It may become a very powerful auxiliary to virtue."

*From Juvenile Pieces by J. Evans.*

## STATE PAPERS.

DECLARATION *of the Prince of Orange.*

THE Prince of Orange has hitherto thought it unneceſſary to publiſh the motives which induced him to abſent himſelf for ſome time from his country, being convinced that no perſon could, with any ſhadow of juſtice, accuſe him of the ſmalleſt crime in having quitted the territories of the provinces of Holland, after the States of that province had thought proper to ſend deputies to the commanders of the enemy's forces to capitulate, or rather to ſubmit to them; but the reſolution taken by the pretended States General on the 24th of February laſt, on the motion made in that aſſembly, the 31ſt of January, by the deputies of the pretended pro-

provifional repreſentatives of the people of Holland, having come to his knowledge, in which they thought proper to abolith the office of Stadtholder, Captain-General, and Hereditary Admiral, with which this Prince was inveſted, alleging as a motive for this reſolution, that he himſelf had abdicated them, he feels it incumbent on himſelf to be no longer ſilent, and to repel this calumny by a ſimple and exact ſtatement of the facts, which preceded and rendered neceſſary his departure from the territories of the United States.

The inundation formed for the defence of the republic, and in particular for that of the province of Holland (as well as the rivers in that country) being frozen in December laſt, there no longer remained any means of defending the provinces of Utrecht and Holland, after the retreat of the army commanded by General Count Wallmoden from the borders of the Waal and of the Rhine.

The troops of the State, which might have been employed in the defence of theſe two provinces, being reduced (as well by hardſhips which the army ſuſtained during the laſt campaign, as by ſickneſs) to too ſmall a number to garriſon ſufficiently thoſe poſts which it was neceſſary ſhould be occupied, in order to prevent the enemy from penetrating.

It muſt here be obſerved, that a great part of the troops which were in theſe two provinces, could not be employed againſt the enemy, in virtue of the capitulations which many places had made, and in which it was ſtipulated, that their garriſons ſhould be ſent into the interior of the republic, after having ſworn not to ſerve againſt the armies of France during the war, until they were exchanged.

The States of Utrecht, therefore, thought it right to capitulate on Friday the 16th of January, after having ſome days before informed the States General of their intention, and found themſelves obliged to ſubmit to thoſe conditions which the conqueror thought fit to grant: It will ſuffice to ſtate, that the States of that province having requeſted that their conſtitution and form of government might be preſerved, the victor would only proviſionally agree to it, which afforded no ſecurity for the future.

The Prince of Orange being informed, that the States of the province of Holland were about to adopt the ſame reſolution, on the ſame day, found himſelf under the neceſſity of ſending away the Princeſſes, his wife, and daughter-in-law, with the Prince his grandſon, on board a fiſhing-boat, on Sunday morning the 18th of January, and was himſelf obliged to follow them on the ſame day, (with the two Princes his ſons) which, however, he did not till he had acquainted the States General, as alſo the States of the Seven Provinces, and of the county of Dronthe, with his intended departure, writing to them, "That he eaſily foreſaw, from the preſent ſituation of the republic, what lot he muſt expect if the enemy ſhould penetrate further into the country; and, not wiſhing to be any obſtacle to peace, he had reſolved to abſent himſelf and his family for a time from the territories of the States, and hoped that their High Mightineſſes would approve of this ſtep."

It ſhould here be remarked, that the Prince did not depart till after his letter had been read, as well in the aſſembly of the States General as in that of the States of Holland; that his departure from the Hague, and his embarkation, were fully known to both aſſemblies, who did not take any means to oppoſe the meaſure; and that his departure did not take place till the States of Holland had reſolved to capitulate, and had required, in their name from the Prince of Orange, as Captain General of that province, an officer and a trumpet to announce the commiſſion from the States of Holland, who were to repair to the General of the enemy to aſcertain what articles ſhould form a capitulation for that province. The Prince knew theſe deputies were commiſſioned not to make any difficulties, but to yield to every article. The ſame day, after the Prince had notified his intention of quitting the Dutch territories, four members of the College of Counſellors, deputed by Holland, demanded an audience of the Prince, and begged he would haſten his departure; that they could give no reply to any thing, and that even if it was inſiſted upon, in the French General's anſwer, that the Prince and his family ſhould not be permitted to quit the country, they would be under the neceſſity of taking meaſures to prevent their departure, eſpecially in caſe the French General, or the Commiſſioners of the National Convention, ſhould require that the College of the deputed Counſellors ſhould be made reſponſible, if the Prince abſented himſelf before the arrival of the French troops. After ſuch a declaration, the Prince of Orange thought it no longer ſafe to remain at the Hague, and embarked at Scheveling on board a fiſhing boat. Having

conſulted the marine officers and pilot who were on board the veſſel, what courſe he ſhould ſteer, they were unanimouſly of opinion, that the beſt plan would be to make for an Engliſh port. The Prince, before he quitted the road of Scheveling, wrote to M. Van Spiegel, counſellor penſionary of the province of Holland, with the opinion of the marine officer and pilot of the above mentioned veſſel, ſigned by them. The Counſellor Penſionary having communicated the ſame to their High Mightineſſes, they, by the reſolution of the 19th January, approved of the Prince of Orange's departure, as a meaſure of abſolute neceſſity; declaring, moreover, that they were deſirous of hearing of that Prince's ſafe arrival in one of the ports of the kingdom of Great Britain on board a ſhip of war belonging to the States, and that he might ſhortly be able to return to the republic, in order to continue aſſiſting them with his counſel and preſence, for the maintenance of the independence and conſtitution of the republic." The Prince's intention, of which he had already informed M. Van Spiegel, penſionary counſellor, in his letter, was to inform himſelf, during his ſtay in England, of the ſituation of affairs, as well in the province of Zealand as in the provinces of Frize and Groningen, and to embark on board a ſhip of war of the States for either of theſe provinces in which it ſhould appear his preſence might be moſt uſeful. It is right to obſerve, that all correſpondence between theſe provinces and the Hague was, at that time, intercepted, not only by the enemy, but by the froſt.

As ſoon as the States of Holland had reſolved to admit forces inimical to the Republic of the United Provinces, into the place where the States General were aſſembled, and had given orders to their different garriſons no longer to oppoſe the progreſs of the French, the Prince of Orange was deſirous that the States-General, to whom this reſolution had been communicated, ſhould determine to diſſolve their aſſembly, and to call it together again in one of the Provinces which had not ſubmitted to the yoke of the conqueror.

The States General thought proper to remain aſſembled in a place where the enemy's troops, joined by a number of malcontents, deprived them of the liberty of deliberating and doing what the public good required.

The French troops having arrived at the Hague, the States-General were compelled to do every thing that was exacted from them. The deputies lawfully named by the Provinces of Holland were obliged to quit that Aſſembly, and have been replaced by deputies named by thoſe who have taken upon themſelves the ſupreme power of that Province, under the name of proviſional repreſentatives of the people. Theſe latter being admitted into the Aſſembly of the States-General, that Aſſembly ceaſes to be legal, and the reſolutions taken ſince that time cannot be conſidered as reſolutions dictated by the real States-General.

The Prince of Orange's deſign was, as has already been obſerved, to go into Zealand, as ſoon as he ſhould have received information relative to the ſituation of affairs in that province, hoping that his preſence there might be uſeful. But the States General having given orders ſoon after the Prince's departure, and nearly at the time of the arrival of the French troops at the Hague, to the commanding officers of Bergen-op Zoom, Breda, Williamſtadt, and Steenbergen, fortreſſes which ſtill held out, to capitulate, likewiſe to the troops who were in thoſe provinces which had not yet ſubmitted to the French, as alſo to the ſhips of the State, not to defend themſelves againſt the French, the States of Zealand were under the neceſſity of following the example of thoſe of Holland and Utrecht, in capitulating for their province, or rather in ſubmitting to the conqueror.

The Prince of Orange being informed of this reſolution, and perceiving that his preſence could no longer be of any ſervice there, was obliged to give up his intention of going into Zealand, and the ice having for a long while prevented all communication between the provinces of Friefland and Groningen with England, during that time the Prince could not receive any intelligence from theſe provinces, and the firſt he received was, that they had ſubmitted in the ſame manner as the others had done, which fruſtrated his plan of going into either of theſe provinces.

The Prince of Orange waits with confidence the judgment which every impartial perſon will paſs on his conduct, and cannot think it was expected he ſhould remain in a country which had ſubmitted to the French arms, whilſt the French National Convention had declared war againſt him perſonally, and deliver himſelf into the hands of his enemies, without being able thereby to render the leaſt ſervice to his country.

He

He leaves it to the impartial public to judge, if it is with reaſon, that the pretended States General could declare, on the propoſal of the ſelf-named proviſional repreſentatives of the Dutch people, that the Stadtholderſhip was aboliſhed; becauſe the Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General, had thought proper to quit his poſt, whilſt the ſaid proviſional repreſentatives of the people of Holland judged it right, in the ſame Aſſembly where they have changed the form of Government, and uſurped the ſupreme power, to aboliſh thoſe charges for the province of Holland, without aſſigning any other motive than that the nobility and hereditary offices were incompatible with equality.

The Prince of Orange conſiders himſelf authorized to appeal to the whole univerſe from a reſolution ſo unjuſt; and declares, that he will not acknowledge as lawful any reſolution taken by thoſe who now call themſelves the States General, or States of the Provinces, as long as the Republic ſhall be occupied by the French troops. He flatters himſelf, that if more fortunate circumſtances ſhould deliver his unhappy country from a foreign yoke, the nation reſtored to itſelf, and enjoying, as it has done for theſe two centuries, a true liberty founded upon law, will do him juſtice by not delaying to call him to the exerciſe of the hereditary charges which he poſſeſſes in that Republic, and which have been granted to his houſe, by the will of the nation, with the view of contributing to the maintenance of the religion, good order, independence, and proſperity of the State, and of the true liberty and well-being of its inhabitants.

W. Pr. of Orange.

*Hampton Court Palace, May* 28. 1795.

Declaration or *Decree of the Emperor, under date the* 19*th May, preſented to the Diet of Ratiſbon, relative to an honourable Peace.*

IT being a well known fact, that a treaty of peace and friendſhip has been concluded between the French nation and his Pruſſian Majeſty as Elector of Brandenburg, and a co-eſtate of the German Empire, and ſigned by their reſpective Plenipotentiaries on the 5th ultimo, ſince which the ratification referred to in the 12th article of the ſaid treaty, has been carried into effect.

Plainneſs and candour of declaration to the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, never appeared ſo neceſſary to his Imperial Majeſty as at this period, partly to do away the doubts and fears which might be ſpread, either by miſunderſtanding the true ſituation of affairs, or from a miſinterpretation of the moſt ſincere and pure intentions of his Imperial Majeſty, but partly and principally from a paternal purpoſe, heartily and conſtitutionally to unite with the Electors, Princes, and States, in perfect imperial confidence in their German patriotiſm in the adoption of ſuch meaſures as may appear proper in the preſent important criſis of the German Conſtitution, of the ſyſtem of the Liberty of the Empire, and the dignity and exiſtence of its Body Politic.

His Imperial Majeſty does not think himſelf neceſſitated to ſtate, by facts, his true adherence to the German Conſtitution, and its ſupport, and his careful endeavours for promoting and ſecuring the common weal of the Empire; his reign, from the commencement, and during its continuance, having, excluſive of uncommon ſacrifices of the Archducal Houſe, given the moſt unequivocal proofs thereof.

Theſe conſtitutional ſentiments and the moſt ſincere participations, as the head of the Empire, induced his Imperial Majeſty to acquieſce in the meaſures adopted by the Empire, under date the 22d of laſt December, to lay a foundation for a future equitable, juſt, honourable, and ſolid peace; at which time his pleaſure was declared equally about its introduction, reſpecting the approbation of the Empire, in retroſpect with the King of Pruſſia, to conclude the deſired peace. And having given his aſſurances, not only to inſtruct the Diet, in the nature of this great work, but even promiſed his co-operation (notwithſtanding the weighty charge of the Imperial Office,) in the attainment of this ſalutary object, his Imperial Majeſty's zeal for the concerns of the Empire cannot but be obvious to every impartial mind.

His Imperial Majeſty did not omit taking the firſt ſtep to attain this ſalutary work, when, on the 14th of February, the day on which the decree of the Empire, reſpecting war or peace, was agitated in the Diet, he ordered his accredited miniſter, at the Court of Berlin, to deliver the ſubjoined note to the Pruſſian miniſtry, which, when conſidered in all its points, has not only for its baſis an acquieſcence for peace, but an acknowledgement of the neceſſity, in conjunction with his Pruſſian Majeſty, to procure for the Empire all the eaſe which might be effected by a future treaty of peace; more

eſpecially

eſpecially as the ſaid King had cauſed to be declared to the Diet, that he would do all in his power to obtain a peace, and that tranquillity ſo earneſtly deſired by the Empire.

The anſwer of his Pruſſian Majeſty, to the aforeſaid declaration, is dated the 26th February, and arrived at the Imperial Court on the 14th of March. If, on the one hand, his Imperial Majeſty alludes to the univerſal deſires of the States of the Empire for a peace, to be concluded on the fundamental conſtitution of the Empire, and agreeable to the treaty of Weſtphalia, upon juſt, ſolid, laſting, and honourable principles, his Imperial Majeſty cannot, on the other part, perceive, after duly weighing the anſwer, the promiſed eaſe, and that paternal calmneſs wiſhed for by him in the attainment of this pacific object. In the interim, the Pruſſian miniſter of ſtate, de Hardenberg, a few days after the Pruſſian miniſterial note had been ſigned, went from Berlin to Baſle, with new credentials, dated 28th February, purpoſely to continue and finiſh the negotiation of peace which had been begun by the late Count de Goltz, a Major General in the Pruſſian ſervice, and that King's plenipotentiary miniſter, in virtue of an appointment, dated the 8th December 1794, the reſult of which peace negotiations are now univerſally known.

The ſituation of things having been greatly altered, by this ſeparate peace, it is not only the well-meaning conviction of his Imperial Majeſty, but becomes indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the Electors, Princes, and States, in order, to the acceleration of an univerſal peace, to ſend, agreeable to the treaty of Weſtphalia, and their right of co-operation, a deputation for a Congreſs of peace, in the ſmalleſt poſſible numbers, and to deliver their opinions thereon to his Imperial Majeſty.

His Majeſty in the mean time eagerly expects the approbation of the Empire: the Electors, Princes, and States have, according to the Leopoldian Electoral capitulation of 1790, on account of their immediate influence or intereſt, in peace negotiations, a full right and title to ſend their own ambaſſadors, who, notwithſtanding, according to a declaration of our Imperial predeceſſor, Joſeph I. of glorious memory, made to the Diet on the 18th of July 1709, are to be neceſſarily admoniſhed by the Emperor and the Empire, not to abuſe their powers (as might have been done from time to time by ſome of them) in not conſidering themſelves as Eſtates of the Empire, nor the countries poſſeſſed by them, on whoſe account it is done, as diſtricts of the Empire; but in ſuch a manner as to acknowledge the connection with his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, upon which their true greatneſs and happineſs depend.

The political importance and weight of Germany, is founded upon a happy concordance of the univerſal will of the Empire, the Electors, Princes, and Eſtates, legally combined with their head and its laſting weal, upon a regard of the inviolability of its principles and the decrees of the Empire.

His Imperial Majeſty himſelf is ſubject to the laws; he has, as the executor of the laws, the conſtitutional confidence, as head to the Electors, Princes, and States, that they will not act in the preſent important conſideration of affairs, reſpecting the peace of the Empire, againſt the contents of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, and decree of the Empire of the 30th of April 1793, according to its whole tenor, which ſhews the neceſſity of perſevering in their endeavours until Germany is delivered from an unexampled war, and until a juſt, honourable, and equitable peace, ſo earneſtly wiſhed for, can be reſtored to the Empire upon conſtitutional and juſt principles.

IMPERIAL *Note communicated to the Cabinet of Berlin, dated Feb.* 14. *above referred to.*

"HIS Majeſty, the Emperor, in his quality of Supreme Chief of the Empire, is indeed diſpoſed to open conferences for a peace; but there are many difficulties which ſeem to oppoſe this object. In conſequence of which, his Imperial Majeſty wiſhes to conſult and concert meaſures with his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, upon preparatory means, tending to accompliſh that object; particularly as according to the general rumours, his Pruſſian Majeſty had already made ſome advances, in order to attempt to obtain a negotiation of a peace. A more preciſe knowledge of which, on the part of his Imperial Majeſty, particularly in his quality as a Chief of the Empire, might, perhaps, be an effective means to accelerate the ſucceſs of theſe pacific undertakings.

(Signed) PRINCE REUSS."

ANSWER *from the Cabinet of Berlin to the above Note.*

"HIS Majeſty the King, ſees with pleaſure, that his Majeſty the Emperor, from motives of paternal care and patriotiſm,

tism, in his quality of Supreme Chief, has, in some manner given his sanction to the expression of a general wish for a suspension of hostilities, and for an expedient peace, which had been presented to him, and that his Imperial Majesty has declared, that he is ready to enter into preliminaries for that peace.

"His Majesty the King also, some time past, having sent General Count Goltz to Basle, to treat upon an exchange of prisoners, had given him orders to try to discover the dispositions of the French nation respecting peace, and the means of effecting a negotiation; but the illness and death of that minister have put a stop to all ulterior proceedings: nothing has passed, nor indeed could any thing pass, in this business, with respect to the German Empire, since his Majesty the King was obliged to wait for the supreme ratification of the *conclusum* of the Diet, containing the proposal for peace, as well as the amicable overtures made by his Imperial Majesty on that subject.

(Signed) FINKENSTEIN.
ALVENSLEBEN.
*Berlin, Feb.* 26. HAUGWITZ."

## REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

*The History of the Reign of George the Third*, King of Great Britain, &c. from the conclusion of the sixth session of the fourteenth parliament, in 1780, to the end of the seventh session of the sixteenth parliament of Great Britain, in 1790. vol. 3. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Evans.*

THE following reflections will show the political sentiments of this author:

"THERE is little in the present appearance of European politics to sooth philanthropy, or to encourage expectation. The fond visions of benevolent speculation are frustrated by the depraved practice of mankind; and though changes in the civil state of men will necessarily be wrought from the diffusion of knowledge, the inequality of property, and the funding system, the experience of the present day affords little reason to welcome such events.

"Revolutions effected by the populace, are especially to be dreaded. However right in their sentiments, or honest in their intentions, the multitude cannot be temperate in their actions, or wise in the direction of their irresistible efforts. To prevent such evils is always laudable; but there is only one infallible mode of preventing revolutions, and that is, by making them unnecessary. The statesman who would preserve his country from the calamities of which he has been so recently a witness, must be instructed by the example: he must, by the most rigid œconomy, guard against that fatal derangement of public credit, which has overwhelmed France in an abyss of misery; and a prudent attention to the grievances of the subject must, in all cases, anticipate complaint. Whatever the constitution of modern society, and the improved state of human knowledge, has obviously rendered obsolete, ought not to be too tenaciously retained; and it should be remembered, that while reform proceeds from the governing powers themselves, it may be conducted with prudence.

"If, from the more extended range of European politics, we contract our view to the narrow circuit of our domestic concerns, the patriotic mind will see but little cause for exultation, and will find many things to reprove and to deplore. The war system, so inimical to the peace and prosperity of a commercial people, and which has been uniformly condemned by all sound politicians, is still pursued on every frivolous occasion; an inattention to œconomy, the only virtue which can save the country, is too little regarded in almost every department of government.

"But we lament, with still deeper concern, the state of parties in this nation. The reformers are visionary, violent, and exorbitant in their demands; the party of the court are tenacious of every abuse. We regard, with a religious awe, the great principles of the constitution, and we should tremble at the innovation which shook one single pillar of it in church or state. But practical reforms endanger nothing; and those which would contribute most to the ease and happiness of the people, are the least formidable to the government. The peace establishment of the country ought undoubtedly to be *greatly* reduced; war, and every cause that can operate to increase the public debt, ought most cautiously to be avoided, as the first and greatest of evils. Even in the levying and collecting of the taxes, many improvements might be suggested for

for the eaſe of the ſubject and the relief of the poor. The adminiſtration of juſtice ſhould be burdened with as little expence as poſſible; and the ſyſtem of the law ought to be ſimplified, amended, and explained."

*Sketches of a Hiſtory of Literature; containing Lives and Characters of the moſt eminent Writers in different Languages, ancient and modern, and critical remarks on their Works: together with ſeveral literary Eſſays. The whole deſigned as a Directory to guide the Judgement, and form the Taſte, in reading the beſt Authors.* By the late Robert Alves, A. M. To which is prefixed, a ſhort Biographical Account of the Author. 8vo. 5s. boards. *Cadell.*

THERE is not, perhaps, in the whole circle of the arts and ſciences, any ſubject ſo much hackneyed as that of literary, or, as it is ſometimes called, claſſical criticiſm. But we ſhould have fewer critical compoſitions, and directories of taſte and judgment, if a juſt eſtimate were made of the qualities and accompliſhments neceſſary to philoſophical criticiſm; which, at the ſame time that it marks the diſcriminating features of different authors, traces what is excellent in each, up to principles common to all the arts and ſciences.

Mr Alves has by no means accompliſhed what he has promiſed in his preface. He appears to have been a man of conſiderable taſte, but no philoſopher. That our readers may judge for themſelves, we produce an extract not unfavourable for the author, who, had he promiſed leſs, might have been leſs liable to cenſure.

Of Dr Johnſon he ſays: "To draw even a ſketch of this character is extremely difficult *; ſo mixed and rude an original is ſcarcely to be found; and from this ſtrange mixture in his character, it is extremely difficult to aſſign its leading feature.

"As a critic and drawer of characters, in which he ſo much delights, and has got ſo much fame, he affects caricatura, groteſque, and the terrible, tragic manner of Salvator Roſa. He is bold and imperious, and daſhes, with ſeverity and gloom, the greateſt part of his portraits. Sometimes one paſſion, ſometimes another, predominates, and holds the pencil to the delineation. Prejudice, ill-nature, whim, vanity, envy, all take their turns.

"One principle, however, ſeems to reign through the whole, and to prevail on all occaſions, to wit †, a certain air of arrogance and ſurly diſdain, as if the author was infinitely above thoſe of whom he writes.

"He was a Diogenes in criticiſm, always querulous and grumbling; a Scaliger, whimſical and vain; a Zoilus, abuſing a Shakeſpeare, a Milton, or a Gray; a finder of faults in his cotemporaries from envy; ſnarling and backbiting them without mercy, and pouring out againſt them inceſſant floods of gall, that ſhewed how much his heart was torn ‡ with ever-knawing envy, and the moſt fiery jealouſy.

"He has been ſaid to be religious, but he was rather ſuperſtitious; and for which ſome of his friends were pleaſed to call him one of the beſt of men, as well as one of the greateſt geniuſes.

"And his religion, however regular he might have been in the obſervance of its forms, or however punctual in his devotions, did not certainly manifeſt itſelf either in his heart or life; and he was a ſtrong inſtance how much a man may deceive himſelf, as well as others, in this reſpect.

"The leading features, however, ſeem to have been vanity, envy, and an auſtere kind of arrogance that led him to deſpiſe and abuſe, not only equal or inferior, but far ſuperior merit to his own.

"Upon the whole, Dr Johnſon's merit is only to be conſidered apart from his faults, if it is at all poſſible to ſeparate them. His merit, as a man of genius, was conſpicuous where it ſhone by itſelf, and untainted by the peculiarities and infirmities of his diſpoſition.

"As author of the Rambler, and Idler, and the Prince of Abyſſinia, he muſt be always mentioned with praiſe, as here his genius appears to moſt advantage, and with feweſt of his faults. He was then a young writer, and ſhewed not much of that ſevere arrogance which afterwards

* "It is difficult to avoid indignation, or to expreſs it without ſeverity. To the friends and admirers of Dr Johnſon, the author can only offer, as his apology, the unjuſt and abuſive attack made by the Doctor upon moſt, if not all the beſt of our Engliſh poets, with a view, as it would appear, to humble all merit except his own, and ſtrike to the duſt the nobleſt monuments of human genius.

† "This is particularly viſible in his Lives of the Engliſh Poets.

‡ "See his account of Gray, Shenſtone, Lyttleton, Hammond, &c. but the tender Hammond he has abuſed on account of his connection with Cheſterfield, whom the Doctor hated."

mark-

marked, so strongly, both his literary and philosophical effusions.

"A certain sublimity, as well as melancholy of imagination, marks even his earliest productions. He was more struck with the terrible and tragic, than the beautiful or gay. In nature he always described the most awful or solemn scenes; and in the moral world he took most delight in the recital of human misery, the fall of greatness, the disappointments of ambition, or misfortunes, from levity or extravagance, in the lower spheres of life.

"His style was even then stiff and majestic; but it was also strong and nervous, and full of that pompous and splendid eloquence, which, at first sight, is so generally agreeable."

*A Sketch of the Campaign of* 1793; a Poem. Part I. Letters from an Officer of the Guards, on the Continent, to a Friend in Devonshire. 4to. 4s. sewed. *Cadell & Davies.*

THE following description of the march to Greenwich, is a favourable specimen of this whimsical poem:

"Of my supper, so lately in Devonshire trick'd,
Torn away from my friends, and my pullet half pick'd;
Scarce suffer'd to bid them a parting adieu!
By the help of four horses to London I flew,
And hasten'd to join the brigade in the Park,
Assembling tow'rds Greenwich to march and embark.
Had you witness'd the scene, you'd have thought, I am sure,
Of Hogarth's, this march was a caricature.
Prim'd with Whitebread's entire, and their bosom-friend gin,
A long time elaps'd ere they form'd to fall in.
* * * * * * * *
All smoothly went on in the front of our line,
But the rear, O ye Gods! who on earth could define?
Not a single pot-alehouse escap'd an assault,
And they drain'd to the dregs ev'ry barrel of malt.
Supported between two battalion-men, here,
Hissing hot from the bung, reel'd a tall grenadier.
Two damsels attending, his armour to bear,
As drunk as the staggering hero were there;
His cross belts and pouch the fair Phillida bore,
While his cap Amaryllis triumphantly wore!
Our march was retarded by whiskies and gigs;
Mad oxen, mad drivers, and obstinate pigs,
Men boxing, dogs barking, and women in tears,
And noises that near crack'd the drums of our ears.
Carts follow'd to pick up all stragglers they found,
Who, unable to move, had repos'd on the ground.
"Midst a bustle, to which I can nothing compare,
At length we arriv'd at the Hospital-square;
Our Sov'reign, God bless him! belov'd and rever'd,
Benignantly smiling, amongst us appear'd.
Around him those patterns of excellence shone.
Those jewels, that lustre reflect on his throne,
A grenadier drunk from the centre rank reel'd
And hiccuping, up to his Majesty wheel'd.
"Never mind all these Jacobins, GEORGE, but be quiet,
We'll quell them as quick as we'd quell you a riot."
The King was delighted, and laugh'd out aloud;
And the fellow receiv'd three huzzas from the crowd.
The transports in readiness waited in sight,
And we saw every soldier embark'd before night."—

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### LONDON.

*Selections from M. Pauw*, with Additions by Daniel Webb, Esq; 8vo. 4s. boards. *Dilly.*

*Observations on a controverted Passage in Justin Martyr*, p. 47. Edit. Benedict. Hagæ Comit. 1742. Also upon the Worship of Angels. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Richardson.*

*A Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment*, and of the Mahratta Army, commanded by Purserum Bhow; during the late Confederacy in India, against the Nawab Tipoo Sultan Bahadur. By Edward Moor, Lieutenant of the Bombay Establishment. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. *Johnson.*

*Discourses preached before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.* By Robert Nares, A. M. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, &c. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Rivingtons.*

*Sallust on the Gods and the World*; and the Pythagoric Sentences of Demophilus, translated from the Greek; and five Hymns by Proclus, in the original Greek, with a Poetical Version. To which are added five Hymns by the Translator. 8vo. 4s. boards. *Jeffery.*

*Poems, and a Tragedy.* By William Julius Mickle, Translator of the Lusiad, &c. 4to. 18s. boards. *Richardson.*

*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London.* Part II. for 1794.

*Meteorological Observations and Essays.* By John Dalton, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, at the New College, Manchester. 8vo. 4s. boards. *Richardson, &c.*

*Hair Powder*; a plaintive Epistle to Mr Pitt. By Peter Pindar, Esq. To which is added,

added, *Frogmore Fete*, an Ode for Muſic, for the *Firſt of April*. 4to. 2s. 6d. *Walker.*

EDINBURGH.

*A Conciſe Eſſay on Magnetiſm*, with an account of the Declination and Inclination of the Magnetic Needle, and an Attempt to aſcertain the Cauſe of the Variation thereof. By John Lorimer, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh. 4to. with plates. 5s. boards. *Watſon & Co.*

*An Authentic Copy of the Plan of Conſtitution propoſed by the Commiſſion of Eleven for the French Republic.* To which is prefixed, the Report delivered to the Convention by Boiſſy D'Anglas, 5th Meſſidor (23d June) 1795. Price 6d. *Mudie & Son.*

*Narrative of the Dangers to which I have been expoſed ſince the 31ſt May* 1793; with Hiſtorical Memorandums. By John Baptiſt Louvet, one of the Repreſentatives proſcribed in 1793, now Preſident of the National Convention. 3s. ſewed. *Mudie & Son.*

*Lectures on the Solemnities uſed in Scotland in the Teſting of Deeds.* By Robert Bell, Lecturer on Conveyancing, appointed by the Society of Clerks to the Signet. 6s. 6d. boards. *Guthrie.*

*An Eſſay on the Advantages of Watering Paſture and Meadow Grounds, in the Highlands.* Publiſhed by the Highland Society of Scotland, who adjudged to the Author the higheſt Premium they had offered for Eſſays on the Subject. By John Smith, D. D. Miniſter of Campbeltown. 6d. *W. Creech*, and *Watſon & Co.*

*A View of the Eſtabliſhment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers*; with an Alphabetical Liſt of the Corps. *Manners & Miller.*

# POETRY.

*FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.*

## THE ASCENSION.

IN IMITATION OF MILTON'S STYLE.

CELESTIAL love! for God's eternal Son
To leave th' ineffable delights of heav'n,
And from the dreary brink of yawning hell
To ſnatch rebellious man! For this the frame,
The languid frame of mortals he aſſum'd;
For this he bore, the contumely of Pride,
The jeering ſcoff of Envy, and the ſmile
Of inſolent Diſdain: For this the cup
Of an incens'd Divinity he drained;
For this he trod the gloomy ſhades of Death,
And, burſting thro' the gloom profound of Night,
Re-fought th' empyreal manſions of his God.
But who the glory of that ſcene can tell,
When from the Olive Mount, array'd in light,
To th' exquiſite abodes of bleſs Supreme,
The Son of Heav'n wing'd his myſterious way!
Lo! what a blaze of glory ſtreams around,
Where yonder cloud, emboſs'd with downy gold,
Luſtre ſublime! of dazzling light, deſcends!
'Tis the refulgent Meſſenger of Heav'n,
That comes the King of Glory to convey
Where ſtands the throne of God! Radient as morn.
When thro' cerulean ether ſhines the Son,
The mighty Conqu'ror of the infernal powers,
Triumphant rides on his celeſtial car!
At Heav'ns eternal portico arriv'd,
With loud acclaim, hoſannahs ſound his praiſe,
And ſaints and angels, that together joy,
Where flow the ſtreams of life, return the peal.
Forthwith they bear him, crown'd with deathleſs bays,
To where Omnipotence enthroned ſits,
Veiled with ambient radience, to receive
His only Son, the Saviour of a World.
Him at the Omnific One's right hand they place,
And, loſt in wonder, reverently adore!
Again th' empyreal choir reſume their ſongs,
While with his Sire th' immortal Heir of Heav'n
Holds high communion, trampling upon Hell!

U.

## ADDRESS TO CONTENTMENT.

FROM LADY MANNERS' POEMS.

CONTENTMENT, roſy, dimpled fair,
Thou brighteſt daughter of the ſky,
Why doſt thou to the hut repair,
And from the gilded palace fly?

I've trac'd thee on the peaſant's cheek;
I've mark'd thee in the milkmaid's ſmile;
I've heard thee loudly laugh and ſpeak,
Amid the ſons of want and toil.

Yet, in the circles of the great,
Where Fortune's gifts are all combin'd,
I've ſought thee early, ſought thee late,
And ne'er thy lovely form could find.

Since then from wealth and pomp you flee,
I aſk but competence and Thee.

## EPIGRAM.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

SEE Clodio, happy in his own dear ſenſe;
And, hark! the world cries—"Coxcomb in th' excels."
Now let me undertake the Fop's defence—
What man could ever be content with *leſs*?

## THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

LONG have the learned fought without ſucceſs
To find what you alone, O PITT, poſſeſs!
Thou only haſt the magic power to draw
A GUINEA from a HEAD not worth a STRAW.

AD.

## ADDRESS

SPOKEN BY MRS SIDDONS AT HER BENEFIT, APRIL 1795.

YES, 'tis the pulſe of life! my fears were vain!
I wake, I breathe, and am myſelf again,
Still in this nether world! no ſeraph yet!
Nor walks my ſpirit when the ſun is ſet,
With troubled ſtep to haunt the fatal board,
Where I died laſt—by poiſon or the ſword;
And blanch each honeſt cheek with deeds of night,
Done here ſo oft by dim and doubtful light.

—To drop all metaphor, that little bell
Call'd back reality and broke the ſpell.
No heroine claims your tears with tragic tone;
A very woman—ſcarce reſtrains her own!
Can ſhe, with fiction, charm the cheated mind,
When to be grateful is the part aſſign'd?
Ah, no! ſhe ſcorns the trappings of her art;
No theme but truth, no prompter but the heart.

But, Ladies, ſay, muſt I alone unmaſk,
Is here no other actreſs? Let me aſk.
Believe me, thoſe who beſt the heart diſſect,
Know every Woman ſtudies ſtage-effect.
She moulds her manners to the parts ſhe fills,
As Inſtinct teaches, or as Humour wills;
And, as the grave or gay her talent calls,
Acts in the drama till the curtain falls.

Firſt, how her little breaſt with triumph ſwells,
When the red coral rings its ſilver bells!
To play in pantomime is then the rage
Along the carpet's many-colour'd ſtage;
Or liſp her merry thoughts with loud endeavour,
Now here, now there—in noiſe and miſchief ever!

A *ſchool girl* next, ſhe curls her hair in papers,
And mimics father's gout and mother's vapours;
Diſcards her doll, bribes Betty for romances;
Playful at church, and ſerious when ſhe dances;
Tramples alike on cuſtoms and on toes,
And whiſpers all ſhe hears to all ſhe knows;
Terror of caps and wigs and ſober notions!
A romp! that longeſt of perpetual motions!
—Till tam'd and tortur'd into foreign graces,
She ſports her lovely face at public places;
And with blue laughing eyes, behind her fan,
Firſt acts her part with that great actor, *Man*.

Too ſoon a *Flirt*, approach her, and ſhe flies;
Frowns when purſu'd, and, when intreated, ſighs!
Plays with unhappy men as cats with mice;
Till fading beauty hints the late advice.
Her prudence dictates what her pride diſdain'd,
And now ſhe ſues to ſlaves herſelf had chain'd.

Then comes that good old character, a *Wife*,
With all the dear, diſtracting cares of life;
A thouſand cards a-day at doors to leave,
And in return, a thouſand cards receive;
Rouge high, play deep, to lead the ton aſpire,
With nightly blaze ſet *Portland-place* on fire;
Snatch half a glimpſe at Concert, Opera, Ball,
A Meteor trac'd by none, tho' ſeen by all;
And when her ſhatter'd nerves forbid to roam,
In very ſpleen—rehearſe the girl at home.

Laſt the grey *Dowager*, in ancient flounces,
With ſnuff and ſpectacles the age denounces;
Boaſts how the Sires of this degenerate Iſle
Knelt for a look and duel'd for a ſmile;
The ſcourge and ridicule of Goth and Vandal,
Her tea ſhe ſweetens, as ſhe ſips, with ſcandal;
With modern Belles eternal warfare wages,
Like her own birds that clamour from their cages;
And ſhuffles round to bear her tale to all,
Like ſome old Ruin, "nodding to its fall!"

Thus WOMAN makes her entrance and her exit,
Then moſt an actreſs when ſhe leaſt ſuſpects it.
Yet Nature oft peeps out and mars the plot,
Each leſſon loſt, each poor pretence forgot;
Full oft, with energy that ſcorns controul,
At once lights up the features of the ſoul;
Unlocks each thought chain'd down by coward Art,
And to full day the latent paſſions ſtart!

But *ſhe*, whoſe firſt beſt wiſh is your applauſe,
Herſelf exemplifies the truth ſhe draws.
Born on the ſtage—thro' every ſhifting ſcene,
Obſcure or bright, tempeſtuous or ſerene,
Still has your ſmile her trembling ſpirit fir'd!
And can *ſhe* act, with thoughts like theſe inſpir'd?
Thus from *her* mind all artifice *ſhe* flings,
All ſkill, all practice, now unmeaning things;
To YOU, uncheck'd, each genuine feeling flows,
For all that life endears—to you ſhe owes.

## SONNET TO LOVE.

O THOU, who bid'ſt the gay, romantic mind,
That Hope's aſpiring, trembling pinions bear,
Range the ſweet realms of Fancy unconfin'd,
And glow with rapture for a ſtranger fair!

Say can thy influence, wild, excentric Love,
When ſouls, already kindled, long to meet,
In breaſts unknown congenial wiſhes move,
And bring thy vot'ries to the ſame retreat?

Ah, no!—too flatt'ring, viſionary thought!
When Reaſon ſhares the light, and bars the way,
I ought to turn, but cannot what I ought,
I go, in darkneſs and deſpair to ſtray.

Yet bleſt, if ſhe my ſimple lines approve,
Whoſe praiſe I honour, and whoſe mind I love.

## DESCRIPTION OF THREE CLASSES OF MANKIND.

HE, 'mongſt his fellows, has the higheſt place,
The pride and honour of the human race,
Who in his own great comprehenſive mind
Can ev'ry ſource of bright inſtruction find;
Knows all the paſt, and can, with eagle eye,
Pierce the receſſes of futurity;
Nor whilſt ſuch objects own his judgment's pow'r,
Neglects the buſineſs of the preſent hour.

The next is he, who bleſt with modeſt ſenſe,
To no ſuperior talents makes pretence;
Can ſee what men his veneration claim,
And lights his torch from their more vivid flame;
Their counſel takes, their minds to his combines,
And modeſt by reflected luſtre ſhines.

The next a ſad and uſeleſs race on earth,
To nought or good or glorious giving birth,
Who ignorantly or perverſely wrong,
Deaf to each eloquence of pen or tongue,
By inſtinct learned, by inaction wiſe,
Experience's matureſt rules ſupplies;
The bard's high rapture eyes with cold diſdain,
And hears the ſage his wiſdom pour in vain:
Hiſtory for them unheeded opes the page,
Fraught with the experience of many an age.

## AN ELEGY.

BY JAMES GRÆME.

SOFT let me tread the hallow'd ground,
A Druid's buried near!
And can I paſs a Druid's grave,
Nor drop a friendly tear?

Short is the path, and broad the way,
That leads unto the tomb;
The flow'rs of youth but ſeldom bud,
Or wither in their bloom.

The vernal breezes ſweetly breathe,
And all their beauties wake;
When, lo! a ſtorm deſcends, and they
Are raviſh'd from the ſtalk.

Full many a youth in flow'ry prime
Indulges hope to-day,
Who never ſees to-morrow dawn,
Death's unſuſpected prey.

But while I weep in mournful ſtrains,
O'er youthful years laid low;
Still let me pauſe, nor dare blaſpheme
The Hand that gives the blow.

How many diff'rent ills conſpire
To ſour the cup of life!
What various paſſions vex the breaſt,
With unabating ſtrife!

The woes that harrow up the heart
Encreaſe with ev'ry day;
Death is our only hope, and he
In mercy ends the ſtay.

Hail! highly favoured of heav'n,
Who ſafely on the ſhore,
Without concern, behold the wreck
That ſerv'd to waft you o'er.

But chiefly hail! lamented youth,
On whoſe green grave I ly;
While round me ſtalks thy penſive ghoſt
In ſullen majeſty.

No more ſhall Malice wound thy fame,
Or Envy's tale be ſpread;
For ſacred is the ſilent grave,
And hallow'd are the dead.

No longer wilt thou, here and there,
An hapleſs wand'rer roam;
Earth lends her mantle, and ſupplies,
An unmoleſted home.

As, reſcu'd from the bleaching wave,
Thy body turns to duſt;
Rememb'rance oft will drop a tear,
And own thy fate unjuſt.

The traveller, who paſſes by,
With weeping heart will read,
The mournful lay which marks thy tomb,
And ſoothe thy penſive ſhade.

*FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.*

## VERSES

ON THE DEATH OF R— L—, A BOY OF EIGHT YEARS OF AGE, WHO DIED JULY 3. 1795.

*BARONEL* Bank, you bloom right fair,
But where's the flow'r I nouriſh'd there?
Ah me! your braes renew my woes!
The cruel froſt, there, nipt my roſe!
*Baronel* Bank, you bloom right fair,
But, Ah! to me you bring diſpair!

True, oft among your verges green,
My little lovely flower I've ſeen;
Now from its buſh, the *roſe* is torn,
While in my boſom reſts the thorn!
*Baronel* Bank, &c.

Happy was he, in playful game,
Till Death, the cruel ſpoiler came;
And while his heart was fixt on thee,
Death tore him from your ſweets, and me:
*Baronel* Bank, &c.

Whilom, we hand in hand did rove,
And cull'd the flowers in ilka grove;—
But now I cry, with ſtartings wild!
"O cruel Spoiler! where's my child?"
*Baronel* Braes, ye bloom, &c.

No angling in the *Mouſe*, I ſee,
Nor on the *Exboing-ſeat* ſits he;—
Cold, cold, in the Church-yard he lies,
Nor heeds my tears, nor minds my ſighs.
*Baronel* Braes, &c.

Yet my lov'd boy I'll ſee one day——
When eas'd of life, and earthly clay,
And freed from all terreſtrial woes,
I'll climb the ſky, and join my *roſe*.
*Baronel Braes*, ye bloom right fair,
But Ah! to me you bring deſpair.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

### AUSTRIAN LOAN.

*Lord Grenville*, in moving the third reading of the bill for guaranteeing the payment of the Auſtrian Loan, ſimply obſerved, that the ſubject, through a variety of channels, was ſo amply before their Lordſhips, and the political expediency of the meaſure was ſo apparent, as to render it unneceſſary for him to intrude on their Lordſhips in recommending it.

It was oppoſed by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Lauderdale, who expreſſed, in the ſtrongeſt manner, their diſapprobation of it, contending for the inability of the Emperor to effect any thing deciſive againſt France without the general concurrence of the Empire; and, *ſecondly*, for his inſincerity, and real wiſhes for a peace with France, which certain parts of his conduct no longer rendered problematical; and, *thirdly*, for the very inadequate ſecurity we had for the repayment of the ſum. When the Houſe divided, there were in favour of the bill, 60

Againſt it, 12

Majority, —48.

### DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

June 22. *The Earl of Lauderdale* obſerved, that previous to the diſcuſſion of the bill, for fixing the eſtabliſhment of the Prince of Wales, it was proper that the very important queſtion of that Prince's right to the arrears or proceeds of the Duchy of Cornwall, during his minority, ſhould be determined. In his idea, the opinion of the Judges, relative thereto, ſhould be previouſly taken. He would not hazard an opinion on the queſtion, in a legal point of view, as he did not profeſs to be learned in the law; but in his view of the ſtatute of Edward III. on which the queſtion was ſaid ſo much to depend, the Duchy appertained to the Prince in the right of "fee ſimple." Should his motion for the attendance of the Judges be agreed to, what he intended was to propoſe the following queſtions to them:—*1ſt*, What was the nature of the Prince's eſtate in the Duchy of Cornwall?—*2d*, When did that eſtate veſt in him?—*3d*, At what period was he entitled to the proceeds?—And *4th*, Was the King to receive the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, during the minority, without rendering an account thereof?—His Lordſhip then moved, that the Judges do attend in their places on Wedneſday next.

*Earl Moira* ſaid, that he hoped his obſervations would induce the noble Earl to withdraw his motion: he fully agreed with him on the Prince's right to the proceeds of the Duchy during his minority: he had long been of that mind, and knew, that when the Prince's affairs were laſt agitated in Parliament, that he had been preſſed to urge that right; however, the queſtion then appeared of ſuch a delicate nature, as bringing an iſſue between perſons ſo nearly connected, and alſo regarding the queſtion politically, that the idea was then dropped. The Prince's right to this accumulation, during his minority, remained ſtill undecided; and if it were deemed adviſeable to bring it to iſſue, the mode recommended by the noble Earl, was perhaps the worſt that could be taken, as the opinion of the Judges in that Houſe was the *dernier reſort*, or appeal, in all queſtions of property; this idea plainly indicated the propriety of trying the iſſue preciſely eſſential, and in this light, the Court of Chancery appeared to him the proper place; and in caſe the deciſion there was not ſatisfactory, that Houſe could be appealed to; whereas if that Houſe was recurred to in the firſt inſtance, the advantage of further appeal would be entirely done away. He alſo obſerved, that the proviſions of the bill about to be conſidered, did not at all involve or affect the Prince's claim to the property in queſtion.

*His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence* obſerved, that the queſtion appeared to him of the greateſt importance.—Property to upwards of 233,000l. was involved in it, and which, if now veſted in the Prince, would render a great part of the proviſion of the bill about to be conſidered entirely uſeleſs. His Royal Highneſs alſo obſerved, that he deemed the bill ſo queſtionable in its nature, that he meant to intrude his opinions thereof on their Lordſhips in every ſtage of it.

*Earl Lauderdale*, after ſome explanation, agreed to withdraw his motion.

### PRINCE OF WALES' ESTABLISHMENT.

On the bill for the eſtabliſhment of the Prince of Wales being read,

*Earl Cholmondely* roſe, and read from a paper which he held in his hand, to the following effect:—"I am authoriſed by his Royal Highneſs the Prince, to ſignify to your Lordſhips his acquieſcence on the preſent occaſion, in whatever the wiſdom of Parliament ſhall recommend."

*His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence* roſe,

roſe, and ſaid, that however he muſt naturally approve of the main object of the bill, yet there were ſeveral parts of its proviſions, and even its principle, in certain views, which he totally diſapproved; his firſt objection was, that by it the arrangements of the Prince's debts were entirely taken out of his hands, and his Royal Highneſs thereby deprived of that popularity which would reſult to himſelf from the propoſitions which he certainly would have made on the occaſion. The manner alſo in which the buſineſs was introduced to Parliament, alſo had his hearty condemnation; and he informed their Lordſhips, that one of the ſtipulations made by the Prince on the occaſion of his marriage was, that he ſhould be perfectly exonerated from his debts: by this was underſtood an inſtantaneous exoneration, and not, as it now turned out to be, a gradual extinction of nine or ten years. He was at a loſs to reconcile ſuch a line of conduct towards the heir apparent, with the uſual œconomy of miniſters—of the generous character of the Britiſh miniſter—thoſe miniſters who, with ſo little heſitation, gave 200,000l. per annum to Sardinia, 1,200,000l. to Pruſſia, and whole millions to Auſtria, that thoſe ſhould ſcruple to appropriate a comparatively trivial ſum for ſuch neceſſary occaſions, and where the eaſe, comfort, and happineſs of an amiable young woman was concerned, who was torn from her family and connections. If the Prince had been allowed his juſt rights in the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, his preſent embaraſſed ſituation would have been prevented.

*Lord Grenville*, in defence of the bill, obſerved, that miniſters deemed it their duty to mould the meaſure without reference to any individual opinion, or even to that of any ſet of men, but in ſuch way as they thought moſt conducive to the real intereſt and honour of the illuſtrious perſon chiefly concerned. As to its main object, he thought there could be no difference of opinion, as it related to the maintenance of the ſtate, the dignity of the heir apparent to the crown, and the eldeſt ſon of an illuſtrious family, to whom the nation owes ſuch obligations for aſſerting its liberties and independence, and preſerving the genuine conſtitution of the country. With reſpect to the idea of the Prince arranging the payment of his debts, perhaps it might not be found ſo practicable, as an effectual ſecurity could only be held out by Parliament, and in the arrangements made on the occaſion, their Lordſhips had heard the Prince's concurrence officially announced. It was obviouſly proper, nay neceſſary, that his Royal Highneſs ſhould be relieved from his embarraſſments; and the queſtion of importance was, the quantum or proportion of his income to be applied to the extinction of his debts; and on the whole, in his view of the ſubject, a larger proportion was propoſed to be appropriated than he ſhould think proper. However, as the meaſure now ſtood, and as coming from the other Houſe of Parliament, he did not heſitate to ſay, that it would be proper for their Lordſhips to concur in the diſpoſitions already made by the Commons, and ſuch appeared to be the general wiſh of the public.

*The Duke of Bedford* ſaid, that he imagined his ſentiments on the occaſion would not be pleaſing to any party. When the bill came to be conſidered in the detail, he would have as well to cenſure the extravagance of his Royal Highneſs as the conduct of miniſters towards him. Though his Royal Highneſs was cenſurable, yet he would not go ſo far as others did—to court popularity, or, for more ſiniſter motives, to magnify his extravagance into *crimes*. The Prince owed much of his embarraſſment to miniſters allowing him ſo limited an income, which, when his affairs were laſt conſidered in Parliament, he had repeatedly aſſured them would not do. His Grace cenſured the ill-conceived parſimony of miniſters on this occaſion, and contraſted it with their profuſion in ſupport of their chimerical or wicked objects in the war.

25. In a Committee of the Houſe, a loud deſultory debate took place on the bill for the eſtabliſhment of the Prince of Wales, but which regarded more its general principle than the proviſion of it. In detail, the ſeveral clauſes afterwards paſſed the Committee without obſervation or amendment; after which the Houſe reſumed, received the report, and ordered the bill to be read a third time on the 26th.

27. This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne, a meſſage was ſent from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers; and the Commons being come hither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to the bill for regulating the Prince's eſtabliſhment, &c. The Speaker then addreſſed his Majeſty in the name of the Commons; after which his Majeſty was

pleaſed

pleased to deliver the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The zealous and uniform regard which you have shewn to the general interests of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and spirited support which you have continued to afford me in the prosecution of the great contest in which we are still unavoidably engaged, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

"The encouragement which my allies must derive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make in supporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the means most likely to conduce to the restoration of peace to these kingdoms, and to the re-establishment of general tranquillity, on a secure, an honourable, and a lasting foundation.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample supplies which the resources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public service. I have also to acknowledge with peculiar sensibility, the recent proof which you have given me of your attachment to my person and family, in the provision which you have made for settling the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and for extricating the Prince from the incumbrances in which he was involved.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is impossible to contemplate the internal situation of the enemy with whom we are contending, without indulging a hope, that the present circumstances of France may, in their effects, hasten the return of such a state of order and regular government, as may be capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of amity and peace with other powers. The issue, however, of these extraordinary transactions is out of the reach of human foresight. Till that desirable period arrives, when my subjects can be restored to the secure enjoyments of the blessings of peace, I shall not fail to make the most effectual use of the force which you have put into my hands. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant success obtained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet under the able conduct of Lord Bridport; and I rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery and conduct of my fleets and armies, and of the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary war."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the 5th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the 5th day of August next."

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### PEACE OR WAR.

May 27. *Mr Wilberforce* rose to support his motion for an immediate peace, or for at least an attempt being made, as soon as possible, to bring about a general pacification. Mr Wilberforce took a retrospective view of the objects, the motives, and the probable consequences of the war in which we are now engaged; he anticipated the arguments which the friends of the war might urge against his motion; and after exposing the perfidy of our allies, and the instability of Continental connections, entreated gentlemen to look to the internal situation of this country and of Ireland, where the taxes and high price of provisions bore so hard on the lower classes of the people, that they could no longer be expected to support, with patience, their daily accumulating burdens. Every consideration, both of policy and interest, of humanity and religion, now induced us to seek for peace; nor could he see any strong objection that could be urged against the proposition he would make, which was, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the present circumstances of France do not preclude government from entertaining proposals of general pacification; or from attempting a negociation for peace, provided the same may be effected on sure terms, and in an honourable manner."

*Mr Duncombe* made a very spirited speech to second the motion, and enforce the arguments of Mr Wilberforce.

*The Secretary at War* (Mr Wyndham) rose in reply. He condemned the proposition of the hon. gentleman, as militating against the repeatedly declared sentiments and decisions of the House. Propositions of this kind coming from Great Britain, must tend to chear their spirits and animate their exertions, and, above all, im-

press

preſs them with the idea, that the people of this country were adverſe to the war. Neither could he ſee there was at this moment a greater probability of rendering a peace with France laſting or ſecure, than at any former period ſince the revolution. He concluded with moving the order of the day on the motion.

*Mr Fox*, at conſiderable length, and with his uſual eloquence and ability, contended for the adoption of the motion, as a peculiar policy at the preſent juncture. He contended, that the diſpoſition of France, towards a general pacification, ſhould be met by this country, and that we ſhould follow the ſound policy of many of our allies in making peace with her. The late conduct of France, as well as what paſſed during the miſſion of Sir Frederick Eden to that country, proved, that that ſhe had no objection, and was even deſirous to treat for peace with any of its opponents, let their form of government be what it may. Much ſtreſs, it appeared, was laid on the commotions in Paris; let gentlemen recollect the various inſurrections, maſſacres, and internal revolutions, which had taken place there ſince the beginning of the war, and ſee how little advantage the external enemies of France have gained by them. Her armies were uniformly victorious, and were animated by the ſpirit of repreſſing their enemies. It mattered, therefore, little to us, whether the Jacobins or Moderates had the aſcendancy; whether Robeſpierre or Tallien were the dictator, England was alike oppoſed:—he thought that peace was the only thing that could ſave us; the enemy ſeemed to make advances of that ſort, it was our duty to meet them.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* objected to the wording of the motion, and the ſtatement of different arguments in ſupport of it, which led, in his opinion, to a fallacy, by ſuppoſing the queſtion ſimply to be, whether a peace, on fair and honourable terms, is not preferable to war? On that queſtion, every man muſt be of the ſame opinion. But a fair, honourable, and ſecure peace being the only object of the war, another queſtion aroſe for the conſideration of the Houſe, namely, whether you are more likely by waiting, and taking every advantage that opportunity may afford you, to conclude ſuch a peace, than by prematurely making overtures for negociation, at a time when there is little probability they could be productive of any beneficial effect? This was the practical queſtion to be conſidered, and it muſt be remembered. From experience, we had known the rapid and felicitous effects of a ſecure peace, which even in a few years had taught us, and would again oblige us to forget the loſſes and calamities of the war. He was glad to find, from his hon. friend's ſpeech, that he conſidered France as much weakened; becauſe the more that country was weakened, the greater was our ſecurity in making a peace; and he would ſay, that he thought that ſecurity was daily improving. He ſaw nothing ſo diſmal in the loſs of our allies as ſome gentlemen argued. With the conduct of Pruſſia, he owned the country had a right to be diſguſted; but that was no reaſon why it ſhould be ſet up, either as a leſſon or an example. The queſtion, as far as related to negociation, was never—Whether we could treat with France as a republic; but whether there was at the time any government or regular power with which we could treat at all? With regard to the reſcript of the Emperor, he ſaw nothing in it inconſiſtent with his continuing his exertions againſt France as King of Bohemia, or Arch-Duke of Auſtria. He might do that, which, as head of the Empire, he might find it neceſſary to deviate from. And, in the latter caſe, might be party to a negociation for peace at a time when, in his other capacity, he might make the moſt vigorous preparations and exertions for the continuance of the war. The amount of his declaration, he contended to be no more than a readineſs to negociate for peace, when proper terms could be obtained. He concluded a long ſpeech, by a comparative ſtate of the reſources of both countries, as they appeared to him to be, and voted for the order of the day.

*Mr Fox* ſaid a few words in explanation.

*Mr Wilberforce* replied to the arguments againſt his motion, in a very eloquent and impreſſive manner, after which the Houſe divided.

For Mr Wilberforce's motion, 86
Againſt it, 201
Majority, ——115.

IMPERIAL LOAN.

28. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day for the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a committee to conſider of the convention with his Imperial Majeſty.—Mr Pitt then ſaid, that this ſubject had already been ſo frequently debated and blended with other topics, that he did not think it very neceſſary to go at preſent into any great length on it. A majority of the Houſe had repeatedly, and very recently, decid-

ed,

ed, that it was of the utmoſt importance to this country, and to the general ſucceſs of the preſent war, to gain over and ſecure ſo powerful a military ally as his Imperial Majeſty. The amount of the ſum 4,600,000l. and the number of troops to be furniſhed, viz. 200,000 men, had already been ſtated in former debates, and every motive of prudence and policy ſeemed as yet to countenance the meaſure. Mr Pitt then referred to the original convention, and concluded by moving, that it is the opinion of this committee, proviſion be made for the payment of the dividends for guaranteeing the loan on account of his Imperial Majeſty, in purſuance of the convention ſigned on the 4th of May 1795.

*Mr Fox* ſaid, he would not repeat the arguments urged on former occaſions, but would reſerve what new obſervations he had to make for ſome future ſtage of the buſineſs, particularly the report. There were ſome reflections, however, which he could not withhold, and theſe regarded the reſcript lately publiſhed by his Imperial Majeſty, which, if it was authentic, left us ſcarcely a doubt but that a peace would be ſoon concluded between the Emperor, as head of the Empire, and the French republic, which he did not ſeem to heſitate to acknowledge. A month, therefore, after our becoming ſecurity for the immenſe ſum of 4,600,000l. to procure the co-operation of this powerful ally, we might ſee ourſelves and the common cauſe deſerted by him, as by the other powers, whoſe good faith and cordial co-operation we had, on former occaſions, ſo highly extolled.

*Mr Huſſey* wiſhed to know, whether certain monies, with which it appeared the Emperor ſtood chargeable, were to make part of the propoſed loan of 4,600,000l. in that caſe, he would have to receive only 4,250,000l. He wiſhed to know this, he ſaid, before he called it a *bankrupt bargain*.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that the intereſt to the ſubſcribers, as ſtated by the hon. gentleman, was to commence from the 1ſt of May 1794, the period when the negociation originally took place; and the *baſis* of the agreement formed at this time was, that the ſubſcribers to an *additional loan*, which might be negociated afterwards, were to receive terms proportionate to the value of money at the above period, a practice which often obtained (for uniformity's ſake) in our own funds, when the terms agreed on were often thoſe which were current ſix months prior to the date of the tranſaction.—This practice, to a certain degree, was neceſſarily adopted in the preſent inſtance, and was the cauſe of the apparent irregularity alluded to.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the motion, | 77 |
| Againſt it, | 43 |
| Majority, | 34. |

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

June 1. *Mr Anſtruther* ſaid, that his Royal Highneſs had hitherto abſtained from making any communication to the Houſe; becauſe he conceived that it was his part to decline all direct interference, and to follow, not to dictate to the public opinion, as to the ſubject of his eſtabliſhment. But the ſubject having been much diſcuſſed, and an honourable member (Mr Powys,) having intimated a deſire, that the Houſe ſhould be apprized what were the ſentiments of the Prince on the occaſion, he was authoriſed by his Royal Highneſs to communicate to the Houſe, "That his Royal Highneſs was deſirous to acquieſce in whatever might be the ſentiments of the Houſe, both with reſpect to the future regulation of his expenditure, and the appropriation of any part of the income they might think fit to grant him, for the diſcharge of his debt—his wiſh, on the preſent occaſion, was entirely to conſult the wiſdom of Parliament. He was perfectly diſpoſed to acquieſce in whatever abatement of ſplendour they might judge to be neceſſary, from a view of his ſituation, and deſired to have nothing but what the country might cordially be induced to think that he ought to have. In fine, that his Royal Highneſs left all matters, relative to the regulation of his eſtabliſhment, and the payment of his debts, to the wiſdom of parliament, with the aſſurance, that whatever meaſures they might adopt, would meet with his hearty concurrence."

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that in conſequence of the communication which had juſt been made to the Houſe, he roſe with ſentiments of much leſs anxiety, and much greater ſatisfaction, than he had experienced in any former part of this tranſaction. The inſtruction which he meant to move, went preciſely to the two objects to which his hon. friend had referred, in the communication from his Royal Highneſs—the regulation of the expenditure of his houſehold, and the appropriation of part of the income for the diſcharge of debt. The queſtion, he would remark, at preſent, was not what part of the income ſhould be appropriated to the pay-

payment of debts? nor did the inſtruction, he had now to propoſe, go ſo much as to narrow the amount even of the largeſt ſum that had been ſuggeſted for that purpoſe. The only queſtion was, whether the aid of Parliament ought to be given to his Royal Highneſs by adopting legiſlative regulations for the diſcharge of debts, which, it was admitted on all hands, ought never to have been contracted?—Without any retroſpect to the paſt, over which he wiſhed to draw a veil, he appealed to the fair and candid feelings of the Houſe, whether they could refuſe to adopt a meaſure ſo neceſſary for the character and credit of his Royal Highneſs, ſo intimately connected with his perſonal comfort and the ſplendour of his rank; Could they refuſe to concur with his Royal Highneſs in appropriating a large part out of the income allotted him, in order to relieve him from the embarraſſment of debts? Mr Pitt concluded with moving, "That inſtructions be given to the gentlemen appointed as a committee to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, payable out of the conſolidated fund, that they adopt ſuch meaſures as may produce not only the punctual and ordinary diſcharge of the demands upon him, to prevent all future incumbrances, but that they alſo be empowered to appiy a certain portion of his Royal Highneſs' income towards the grateful and regular diſcharge of his preſent debts."

*Mr Grey* ſaid, he muſt conſider miniſters as reſponſible for the former meſſage, which contained the aſſurance that no ſecond application ſhould be made. They ought undoubtedly to have taken ſome means to enforce that aſſurance, and they were now bound to explain to the Houſe why ſuch means had not been taken. However miniſters might attempt to confound the queſtion, it was evident that the additional ſum, beyond what had been granted to former Princes, was to be underſtood as given with a view to the diſcharge of that debt. The only way which the Houſe had of diſcharging their duty, was to meet the preſent application with a refuſal. We know, ſaid Mr Grey, there are great means in the poſſeſſion of an illuſtrious perſonage, and it is to be hoped, that he will be induced to come forward with his aſſiſtance, both from a regard to the dignity of his family, and in order to maintain the reſpect due to royalty, which, as an honourable gentleman well obſerved, "can only beſt be preſerved by rendering it as little as poſſible oppreſſive to the people."

*Mr Secretary Dundas* ſaid, the Houſe had already decided for an income of 125,000l. The motion then was not an application for a ſum of money for the diſcharge of the debts; the only queſtion was, whether the whole income ſhould be left to the unlimited diſpoſal of the Prince, or whether the expenditure ſhould be put under regulations, and an appropriation made, with a view to the gradual extinction of the debt? He was ſurpriſed at one reſource which had been pointed at by ſome honourable gentlemen—in the affection and benevolence of his Royal Father. The idea of ſuch reſource aroſe out of a miſerable feeling, which he was ſurpriſed that any gentleman could entertain. He knew not, (and his means of information were as good as thoſe of any other member,) of the exiſtence of any ſuch ſum, as that which had been referred to. Beſides, he would aſk, with that numerous family with which his Majeſty was bleſſed, were there no other objects who claimed his royal munificence and attention? The Prince of Wales was the laſt who might be ſuppoſed to have ſuch a claim. The appeal which had been made on this ſubject, he could conſider as neither fair nor candid, and, as ſuch, he ſhould diſmiſs it, only reminding the Houſe, that the ſubject under their conſideration was diſtinct and unmixed.

*Mr Fox* ſaid, with regard to the motion now before the Houſe, he confeſſed he did not know upon what principle oppoſition was made to it. He did not underſtand the motion to be that of calling on the public to pay the debt in any degree. It was only ſimply the ſetting apart ſome of the income of his Royal Highneſs, for the purpoſe of diſcharging his debt. He wiſhed, however, the Houſe, and the public, not to be deceived upon this buſineſs; for, although there was not a ſhilling to be voted, in this ſtage of the buſineſs, out of the pockets of the public, yet it was clear that a requeſt would come to call on the public for ſecurity againſt the contingent event of the demiſe of his Royal Highneſs. That was a thing not to be diſſembled. He owned there was a point on which he could not help touching, as being extremely applicable to this caſe. He thought, he might look for ſome reſources upon this occaſion from his Majeſty. He could not agree with an honourable gentleman, that we could not look to that great Perſonage for aſſiſtance on the preſent

ſent occaſion: To what amount ſuch aſſiſtance ought to be, was a point into which he could not enter, until his Majeſty had notified his royal diſpoſition to give ſomething. He moſt egregiouſly miſtook the diſpoſitions of the public, if ſomething of this nature would not be very well received by them. He did not ſay, that the whole ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſhould be paid by his Majeſty; but he would ſay, becauſe he felt, that it was a little unſeemly, that, at a time of ſuch general calamity, his Majeſty ſhould be the only perſon in the kingdom who did not contribute a ſingle farthing towards the diſcharge of the incumbrances of the Prince of Wales.—This, he could not help repeating, was unſeemly. He hoped his Majeſty would be better adviſed on the ſubject. A glorious opportunity offered itſelf for the diſplay of royal munificence, and handſome conduct upon ſuch an occaſion, as this would do more even for the Conſtitution than the moſt vigorous exertion of the arm of power. When this ſubject ſhould come to be diſcuſſed, happy ſhould he be if the Houſe, by a gracious communication, ſhould be given to underſtand that the illuſtrious Perſonage to whom he alluded, intended to take ſome ſhare of the contingent burden which might be felt from this. He truſted alſo, that the whole of the additional income of his Royal Highneſs, together with the Duchy of Cornwall, would be appropriated ſolely to the liquidation of the debts.

*Mr Anſtruther* ſaid, with reſpect to the Duchy of Cornwall, he did not pretend to ſay that Parliament had not the power to order it to be ſold; they certainly had that power, for they had the power of making what regulations they thought fit with regard to the maintenance of the Royal Family; but he muſt beg leave to obſerve, that the Duchy of Cornwall was not the abſolute property of the Prince of Wales; for if the Prince of Wales were to die to-day, the Duchy of Cornwall would veſt in his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York to-morrow, and the Houſe would have as good a right to order the eſtate of any individual to be ſold, as this eſtate.

*Mr Sumner* oppoſed particularly that part of the motion which appropriated any part of the income to the Prince, for the payment of his debts. The two queſtions were not fairly before the Houſe, and ought not to be blended; he therefore moved, as an amendment, That the concluding words of the original motion, "and alſo for appropriating a proportion of the Prince's annual income, towards the gradual diſcharge of the incumbrances to which his Royal Highneſs is now ſubject," ſhould be omitted.

*Mr Grey* ſeconded the amendment, becauſe he thought it tended to ſimplify the motion. He declared himſelf to be entirely againſt the payment of the debts in any way, as a queſtion that ought not to be entertained in the Houſe. He conſidered it as a queſtion of raiſing money from the ſubjects, and entirely different from making a proviſion for the Prince of Wales. He was againſt pledging the Houſe, or the public, in any way whatever, that might eventually, or contingently lead to fixing a burden upon them to pay thoſe debts, with which he thought they had nothing to do, and the amendment moved, was the beſt way to avoid giving any ſuch pledge.

*Mr Sheridan* ſaid, that the Houſe, by agreeing to the motion before them, were in no degree pledging themſelves for the payment of the Prince's debts, he differed from his right hon. friend. But he differed ſtill more from the right hon. gentleman oppoſite. The only queſtion that ought to be before them, was ſimply, Whether the debts were to be paid or not? He would rather have preferred addreſſing the King upon the ſubject, than the mode that had been followed. The public certainly never would believe, that the King's miniſters propoſed an annual income of 125,000l. for the Prince, without any reference to the debts, and they ought not to be trifled and quibbled with, by being told at the ſame time, that they were not pledged to pay them; they ought not to be deluded, humbugged, and deceived in that way, but fairly and at once to know, whether they were to pay the debts or not? By coming at all to that Houſe to pay his debts, the Prince had been ill adviſed; and he ſincerely believed, the King had not an honeſt miniſter about him, or elſe they never would have heard of ſuch an application to Parliament.

*Mr Pitt* ſaid, he could not in point of order reply to the hon. gentleman's ſpeech, nor did he mean it.

The Houſe divided on the amendment, Ayes 54—Noes 266.

NAVY OFFICERS.

2. *Mr Dundas* moved for leave to bring in two bills, one for a more eaſy and expeditious mode of paying certain officers of the navy; the ſecond for the boat-

ſwains, carpenters, and gunners, appropriating a portion of their wages for the maintenance of their families, during the time of their actual ſervice. For three years, he ſaid he had brought on motions for the expeditious and permanent payment of ſeamen, but the perſons to whom he wiſhed the Houſe now to direct their attention, were navy officers on half-pay, to whom many inconveniencies aroſe by reaſon of their cramped circumſtances, which reduces them to the neceſſity of being inactive at home, or involving themſelves conſiderably when they fit out for ſervice. The right hon. Secretary having ſtated many particulars, which tended to their embarraſſment, and cauſed ſo great a defalcation of their pay as amounted to not leſs than 18 per cent. he would, he ſaid, propoſe to give to each officer at his fitting out, three months pay in advance, which would tend much to relieve him, and would be afterwards deducted from his accounts. He propoſed alſo to make ſome proviſion for widows, which he hoped would meet the concurrence of the Houſe. There were alſo regulations relative to boatſwains, carpenters, and gunners, and the appropriation of a certain part of their pay to the ſupport of their families during the time of actual ſervice.

On the queſtion being put, that bills be brought in agreeably to Mr Dundas' motion, leave was given accordingly.

WEST INDIA PROCLAMATIONS.

*Mr Barham* roſe, agreeably to his former intimation, and entered into a long ſtatement of the dangerous effects produced by the proclamations iſſued in the Weſt India Iſlands by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, contending, that they were contrary to the law of nations, and highly prejudicial to the intereſts of Britain, among the inhabitants of theſe Iſlands. He concluded by moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, repreſenting the diſapprobation which the Houſe entertained of certain proclamations iſſued at Martinico, on the 10th and 21ſt of May 1793, not warrantable by the law of nations, and of dangerous precedent in future, inaſmuch as they occaſion alarm, and to take meaſures for recalling the ſame, and removing all further apprehenſions."

*Mr Manning* ſeconded the motion.

*Mr Grey* ſaid, that theſe proclamations could not have produced any evil, becauſe they never had been acted upon; beſides, all the confiſcations which ſome gentlemen had ſpoken of as ſanctioned by theſe proclamations, were juſtifiable by the uſages of war, the places captured, not having ſubmitted when regularly ſummoned, being afterwards ſtormed.

*Mr Secretary Dundas* ſaid, that, with every reſpect due to the perſons who brought forward the motion, the whole detail they had given, was taken from letters ſuggeſted by animoſity. The Houſe had formerly thanked theſe commanders, and he hoped it would be now confirmed. To effect this, he would firſt move the previous queſtion, and if that was granted, he would then move the following reſolutions:—"*Firſt*, Reſolved, That the inhabitants of the French Weſt India Iſlands, not having availed themſelves of the proclamation, it ſhould not be conſidered as a rule for Britiſh commanders to follow. *Secondly*, Reſolved, That the proclamations not having been carried into effect, it was unneceſſary to make any obſervation about them. And *laſtly*, Reſolved, That this Houſe retains a grateful ſenſe of the diſtinguiſhed ſervices of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, and ſtill adhere to their former reſolution of thanks."

On the previous queſtion being put, there were,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | For it | 67 |
| | Againſt it | 17 |
| | Majority | —50. |

On the firſt propoſition of Mr Dundas, there were,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | For it | 64 |
| | Againſt it | 13 |
| | Majority | —51. |

On the ſecond,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | For it | 57 |
| | Againſt it | 14 |
| | Majority | —43. |

PRINCESS OF WALES.

3. *Mr Pitt* brought in a bill for making a ſure and certain jointure for her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales. It was read a ſecond time on the 5th.

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS DUNDAS.

5. *Mr Secretary Dundas* moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give inſtructions, that a monument be erected in the church of St Paul's, in teſtimony of the grateful ſenſe entertained by the Houſe, of the eminent ſervices rendered to this country by General Dundas, in the reduction of the French Weſt India iſlands, which occaſioned a groſs inſult to his remains.

This motion was carried with the moſt cordial and heart-felt unanimity.

DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

*Mr Pitt*, as he found it neceſſary to defer the fuller diſcuſſion of the mode and means of paying his Royal Highneſs' debts till

till Monday, ſaid, he would at preſent offer but a few words to uſher in the motion he had to make. He wiſhed that the quantum of the Prince's income, to be appropriated to the payment of theſe debts, ſhould be left to the diſcretionary inſtructions of the committee on the bill, and that the blanks ſhould be then filled up with the ſum by them ſpecified. He truſted that the arrangement might be ſuch as to clear off his Royal Highneſs' circumſtances, within the period of about nine years. He then moved, that it be an inſtruction to the committee on this bill, that an annual ſum be paid out of the conſolidated fund towards the revenue of the Prince, and that a certain ſum of that annual revenue be appropriated to the gradual liquidation of his debts.

*Mr Fox* ſaid he did not mean, at the preſent time, to offer all the objections that to him ſeemed to militate againſt a part of the preſent motion; but he could not but obſerve, that in caſe of the demiſe of the Prince, or of the Crown before the expiration of the period mentioned, he hoped the diſcharge of theſe debts would not fall ultimately on the people; he alſo was ſorry to find, that no intimation had come from his Majeſty, expreſſive of his deſire to take ſome of the burthen on himſelf.

*Alderman Newnham* and the *Attorney General* ſupported the motion, which being put and carried,

*Mr Pitt*, after ſome obſervations, proceeded to propoſe his next motion, "That this Houſe do, on Monday, reſolve itſelf into a Committee, to conſider of making proviſion for the appropriation of an annual ſum out of the conſolidated fund, for payment of any ſum that may remain unpaid in caſe of the death of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales."

*Mr Sheridan* entered into a long detail of the royal expences, and of the ſeveral grants made to anſwer the deficiencies of the civil liſt.—On theſe he calculated compound intereſt, in order to perſuade the Houſe of their enormous amount. He propoſed applying to his Majeſty to dedicate 10,000l. and her Majeſty 5000l. per annum, towards liquidating the Prince's debts; and concluded with moving, as an amendment, "Provided it ſhall be found on enquiry, that no reſource can be derived from the civil liſt, or from the ſuppreſſion of uſeleſs offices."

*Mr Dundas*, in reply to Mr Sheridan, obſerved, that from the circumſtance of the public guaranteeing the payment of the debts in caſe of his Highneſs' death, the creditors had been induced to accede to this plan of payment; this was a conſiderable point gained, and the riſque was certainly ſmall—but inſtead of having the public ſecurity, the amendment propoſed to ſubſtitute that of the civil liſt. In the *firſt* place, he wiſhed to obſerve, that the civil liſt was never conſidered by any means as good a ſecurity as the public, and the creditors would not feel eaſy if they had no other ſecurity for their money; but if at preſent the public did not approve of the civil liſt as a ſecurity, how much leſs ſo muſt they conſider it, if the plan of the hon. gentleman was adopted, and the civil liſt was voted annually? He had been ſo much accuſtomed of late to hear new and extraordinary doctrines, that he was not now much aſtoniſhed at them; but he was a little ſurpriſed to hear it ſtated, that the King's civil liſt ſhould be voted annually. With reſpect to taking a part of the Queen's private purſe to pay the Prince's debts, Mr Dundas ſaid, he would not appeal to the judgment of the Houſe to reject the propoſal, he would appeal only to their taſte; it was a kind of propoſition which could not properly be argued.

*The Attorney General*, in the courſe of his ſpeech, remarked, that the Duchy of Cornwall had been improperly conſidered as the eſtate of the Prince of Wales, whereas it was not ſo, but the eſtate of the King's eldeſt ſon; anſwering the original charter, it was a property held in ſucceſſion, and not in the regular courſe of deſcent. Not one ſhilling could be taken from it beyond the value of the tenant's life-eſtate, and even that could not be taken out of what the ſale of the inheritance would produce. Another circumſtance, upon which he ſhould have been ſorry to have troubled the Houſe, if he had not been able to ſtate with ſome preciſion upon it, was an intimation that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall had not been accounted for during the minority of the Prince. He would not preſume to ſay that they were not to be accounted for, though he apprehended it would be difficult to ſay they were. They were held by knight ſervice, and the tenure was not ſubject to the act of Car. II. he conceived, although that act had been ratified by Parliament.—That the King was not to be accountable, might be ſpecified in ten or twelve inſtances, ſince the poſſeſſion of it had been given at every period of the age of the inheritor, from

two

two to seventeen; nor was the delivery made at all times to the fon, but as a fiduciary; in which cafes alfo, it appeared, accounts had not been rendered. Whether the charge, then, were to fall upon the civil lift, or the conſolidated fund, was the queſtion hereafter to be conſidered; and whenever it ſhould ariſe, he undertook to meet it with firmneſs, and fee whether the civil lift would admit of a reduction, or the public were more able to grant it in the firſt contingency.

After which the Houſe divided, when there appeared for the motion, 48
Againſt it, 93
Majority ——45.

*Mr Sheridan* then propoſed the amendment which he had withdrawn, by way of reſolution, when

*Mr Pitt* propoſed the queſtion of adjournment. For it 133
Againſt it 29
Majority ——104.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

8. In a committee of ſupply, after ſome little oppoſition from *Mr Fox*, the ſum of 1500l. was voted for the uſe of the Veterinary College.

DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to conſider of an annual ſum to be appropriated from the conſolidated fund, for the diſcharge of ſuch part of his Royal Highneſs' debts as may remain unpaid on the event of his Royal Highneſs' demiſe.

*Mr Pitt*, after ſome prefatory obſervations, which he did not wiſh to lengthen, as in a former debate he had already ſtated them, moved, that the ſum of 63,000l. ſhould be appropriated out of the conſolidated fund for the payment of his Royal Highneſs' debts, as already ſtated.

*General Smith* ſaid he did not riſe for the expreſs purpoſe of oppoſing the preſent motion, but of reverting to the ſubject already before the Houſe, of the revenue and arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall. He then made ſome obſervations on the arguments advanced on a former debate by a learned gentleman, (the Attorney General,) who contended, that the Prince had no claim to the arrears alluded to. General Smith had ſince conſulted ſeveral acts of Parliament, which abundantly convinced him that the learned gentleman's arguments were wholly unfounded; he wiſhed, however, that the queſtion might be decided preciſely and diſtinctly, whether the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall belonged to the Prince or not; nor could he endure the idea of ſeeing his Royal Highneſs ſo degraded and trammeled by the reſtrictions of miniſters.

*Sir M. Wilſe Ridley* was ſatisfied that the arrears in queſtion had gone into the power of the public; or had been converted to the uſe of the public; in either caſe, they ought to be refunded, that the Prince might avail himſelf of what was due.

*Mr Pitt* ſaid, that the preſent objections and obſervations were a reaſon to the queſtion now before the Houſe. He then defended the arguments urged by the Attorney General, and obſerved, that if the Prince poſſeſſed a claim to the arrears, the law of the land was equal to his credit; but that the ſubject was not the queſtion which the Houſe could with any propriety, decide.

For the motion 93
Againſt it 28
Majority ——65.

*Mr Anſtruther* moved, that it be an inſtruction to the Committee, that they have power to receive a clauſe or clauſes for appropriating a certain annual ſum ariſing from his Royal Highneſs' Secondary revenues, towards the extinction of his debts.

*Mr Sheridan* was againſt the Houſe proceeding a ſtep further, without limiting the inſtruction to the Prince's life-intereſt. He therefore propoſed, as an amendment, "during the period that his Royal Highneſs ſhall have an intereſt in the revenues of the ſaid Duchy."

*Mr Pitt* had no objection to this limitation.

The amendement was therefore adopted, *nem. con.*

*Mr Lowndes* aſſured the Committee, that he was authoriſed to ſtate, that the reſtrictive clauſes met with his Royal Highneſs' moſt cordial approbation. He alſo was for the Speaker's leaving the chair.

*Mr Powys* had no intention to retard the progreſs of the bill; but, on account of the thinneſs of the attendance, and the imperfect ſtatement of the extent of the Prince's debts, wiſhed to delay the further conſideration of the buſineſs for a few days, in order to obtain more ample information on the ſubject.

*Mr Fox* agreed with Mr Powys, that a few days delay ſhould intervene before the ſubject was ultimately decided on. He would therefore move for the Speaker's leaving the chair.

After ſome further converſation, the Houſe divided—For the Speaker's leaving the chair 157
Againſt it 36
Majority ——121.

The

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the bill.

On the clauſe for granting his Royal Highneſs an additional allowance of 50,000l. a-year, an amendment was propoſed by Mr Wilberforce, that inſtead of 50,000l. the ſum ſhould be filled up with 40,000l.

A diviſion took place.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the amendment, | 38 |
| Againſt it, | 141 |
| Majority, | 103. |

SIR GILBERT ELLIOT.

11. Mr Fox ſaid, that as the motion he had to make, he would trouble the Houſe but with a few words:—Whether the Crown could take poſſeſſion, and accept of the crown of this kingdom, without the conſent of Parliament, were queſtions which it was not at preſent his intention to ſtate. What he now had to obſerve was ſimply, that a member of that Houſe, who had accepted and held a new employment under Government, was, by act of Parliament, known to have vacated his ſeat. He therefore moved, that a new writ be iſſued for the election of a member to ſerve in Parliament for the Borough of Heſtſome, in the room of Sir Gilbert Elliot, who had accepted the new office of Viceroy of Corſica.

The motion was carried without any debate.

GRENADA AND ST VINCENT'S.

*Lord Stanley* preſented a petition from the planters and traders of the iſlands of St Vincent's and Grenada, ſhewing the great loſſes they had ſuſtained, and the deep wound given to their credit, by the late inſurrections in theſe iſlands, and praying that ſome temporary relief might be granted them to ſupport their commercial intereſts. He then moved, that the ſaid petition be referred to a Select Committee.

*Mr Pitt* agreed in the ſentiments of the Noble Lord who brought up the petition, and thought the caſe ſtated to be one of thoſe that peculiarly called for, and juſtified the interpoſition of parliamentary aid. The loſſes complained of aroſe from no raſhneſs or commercial ſpeculations indulged in by the petitioners, but merely from circumſtances, the nature and preſſure of which no actions of their's could have avoided. Should no aſſiſtance be afforded, a number of merchants and planters muſt be exceedingly injured, without any fault being imputable to them, nor could they, unaſſiſted, bring into activity the produce and reſources of their plantations.

*Mr Fox*, after taking a ſhort view of many events of the war, adverted to the neglect with which Miniſters had overlooked the protection of the Weſt India iſlands, which he pledged himſelf ready to prove, wherever the conduct of the war would be ſubmitted to enquiry.

*Mr Dundas* contended, that he had been always ready to meet any enquiry on that head, and that he had even frequently provoked an enquiry concerning the protection afforded to the Weſt India Colonies, which he affirmed to be greater than any former war had exemplified.

The petition was then brought up and referred to a Select Committee.

15. The report of the committee appointed to examine into the petition of the planters, &c. of the iſlands of Grenada and St Vincent's being brought up,

*Mr Fox* ſaid, that the circumſtances relative to this meaſure had been already ſo amply detailed, that he would trouble the Houſe no longer than while he moved, that a ſum, not exceeding one million and a half of Exchequer bills, be iſſued by commiſſioners, to be advanced to the traders and planters of Grenada and St Vincent's, under certain regulations and reſtrictions, and that on receiving the ſame, due ſecurity be given for the repayment of it within a limited time.

*Mr Dundas* ſtated the force that had been ſent out for the defence of the Weſt Indies as fully adequate at the time, being upwards of 20,000 men; and that the fall of Guadaloupe was to be attributed to the death of that gallant officer General Dundas. Theſe poſitions were controverted by Mr Fox and the Hon. Mr St John, who contended, that the force was both inſufficient and ill diſtributed.

DEBTS OF THE PRINCE.

An amendment propoſed by the Committee, of appropriating the ſum of 16,125l. for the Princeſs of Wales, was agreed to. On General Smith's propoſing a clauſe to aſſert the right of the Prince to claim, for his own uſe the proceeds and arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, during his minority,

*The Attorney General* oppoſed its introduction in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he took a legal and political view of the queſtion. He ſtated that thoſe proceeds were originally allotted for the maintenance of the Prince's ſtate and dignity during his minority; that much ill conſequence might reſult from agitating ſuch a queſtion; that the Prince held but a life eſtate in the Duchy, which immediately, on his demiſe, veſted in the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the King. It was a caſe of a

peeu-

peculiar kind, and bore no ſort of analogy to the ordinary caſes of guardianſhip in law.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* followed on the ſame ſide, and ſupported the obſervations of his learned friend. He obſerved, that no poſſible advantage could ariſe to the Prince from its agitation, nor to the public, on whom, perhaps, the burden of *refunding* would ultimately fall. It appeared to him as a legiſlative deciſion, which allotted the produce of the Duchy as a ſupport of the ſtate of the Prince during the minority, and thereby preventing him from recurring to the crown or the public.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Gen. Smith's propoſition | 40 |
| Againſt it | 97 |
| Majority | ——57. |

INDIA BUDGET.

16. The Houſe reſolved into a Committee, Mr Joddrell in the chair, to which the different accounts and expences of the Britiſh Eaſt India ſettlements were ordered to be referred.

*Mr Dundas* then roſe and ſaid, that he would reduce to as narrow and ſimple a ſtatement as poſſible, the ſubject he had now to ſpeak on, which was in itſelf of a nature complex and extenſive; this he hoped he could eaſily do, as the accounts he had to bring forward, though various and numerous, were by no means perplexed. Without further preface, therefore, he would proceed to ſtate the reſult, which he hoped would give a full idea of the ſituation of our Eaſt India intereſts.

In the *firſt* place, he would ſtate the Revenues and Charges of the different ſettlements abroad, and he would then ſtate the ſituation of the Company at home.—The ſtatement of the Bengal accounts was naturally the firſt that offered, and with the Revenues and Charges of that ſettlement he would begin.

*Bengal.*—Agreeably to the cuſtom, he would therefore ſtate, that the average Revenues of the three years, from 1791 to 1793-4, were - L. 5,425,317
The eſtimated amount of the Bengal Revenues for 1793-4 5,432,763
The actual amount in that year was - - 5,871,946
The actual produce, therefore, exceeded the eſtimate - 439,178

Mr Dundas accounted for the cauſes of this exceſs, and then proceeded to ſtate the Charges on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment, which were eſtimated at - - 3,238,346
The actual amount of the Charges 3,331,978
Exceſs in the Charges - 93,632

Mr Dundas then accounted for this exceſs, which he principally attributed to a donation to the army; and then ſhewed, that, deducting the exceſs of the charges from the exceſs of the Revenues, there would remain the ſum of 345,546l. as a diſtinct ſurplus.

And the nett Revenue for 1793-4 would be - - 2,539,968
The Revenues of the year 1794-5 had been eſtimated at - 5,080,600
The Charges at - 3,278,634

Leaving a nett Revenue of L. 2,301,972

Mr Dundas ſaw no reaſon to apprehend, that the produce would be leſs next year than it had been the laſt. He then entered on the Revenues and Charges of

*Madraſs.*—Of this ſettlement, he ſaid, it was impoſſible to give the average of three years, becauſe there were no three years that could be properly put on an average. The eſtimated Revenues of Madras for the years 1793-4, were 2,232,077
The actual amount was 2,110,089

Leſs than the eſtimate 121,988

The cauſes of this decreaſe were accounted for by a failure of payment of the Nabob of Arcot, and other failures, which Mr Dundas ſpecified.

The Charges then followed, which for the year 1793-4 were eſtimated 1,701,298
They amounted to - 1,999,376

More than the Eſtimate 298,078

The actual account therefore below the Eſtimate would be - 420,066
The Revenues for 1794-5 were eſtimated at - 1,855,317
The Charges at - 1,782,247

Exceſs of the Revenue L. 73,070

*Bombay.*—The Eſtimates of Bombay could not be averaged, for the ſame reaſon that prevented the average of thoſe of Madras.

The eſtimated Revenues of which Settlement were for 1793-4 277,898
The actual Revenues - 312,364

Above the Eſtimate - 34,466
The eſtimated Charges were 696,139
The actual Account - 783,791

More than the Eſtimate 87,652

The actual account therefore, after every deduction, would be found to be worſe than the eſtimate 53,186

This alſo was attributed to the donation to the army, &c.

The

| | |
|---|---|
| The Revenues of 1794-5 were | 354,883 |
| The Charges were eſtimated at | 757,551 |
| The Charges above the Revenues - - | L. 402,668 |

*Bencoolen and the Iſlands.*—The Revenues of Bencoolen, on the average of three years, were - L. 4,840

| | |
|---|---|
| The Supplies from Bengal to the Iſlands of St Helena, &c. were eſtimated for 1793-4 at - | 77,000 |
| The actual amount has been | 66,358 |
| The eſtimated Supplies for 1794-5 | 104,632 |
| The general ſtate of the Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for 1793-4 was - | 8,294,399 |
| The general ſtate of the Charges was - - | 6,181,504 |
| The exceſs of the Revenue beyond the Charges - | 2,112,895 |
| To this ſum was to be added | 458,043 |
| Making in all | L. 2,130,846 |

Applicable to inveſtments, payment of commercial charges, &c.

Of this groſs ſum there had been applied

| | |
|---|---|
| At Bengal - - | 1,402,038 |
| At Madras - - | 404,648 |
| At Bombay - - | 328,348 |
| At Bencoolen - - | 12,618 |
| | L. 2,147,652 |
| The eſtimated revenues at Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, for 1794-5, were - | 7,790,807 |
| The charges - - | 5,923,063 |
| | L. 1,867,744 |

Mr Dundas next ſtated the debts due to the Company in India; then the aſſets, by which it appeared that the aſſets had increaſed - - L. 73,804

The Company's affairs were therefore better this year by - L. 625,747.

The affairs of the Company at home he next conſidered, where he found an exceſs beyond the eſtimate - L. 157,500

From the general reſult of the compariſon of the laſt and preſent year's accounts, the Company's affairs appeared to be better with reſpect to debts and aſſets - - L. 1,412,249.

A converſation of ſome length, in the way of explanation of certain parts of Mr Dundas' ſtatements, took place between Sir F. Baring, General Smith, Colonel Wood, and Mr Huſſey; after which a ſtring of reſolutions, founded on the ſtatements of his budget, were moved by Mr Dundas, to the amount of between twenty and thirty, and were ſeverally agreed to by the committee.

DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

17. The Houſe proceeded to nominate Commiſſioners for conducting the affair of liquidating his Royal Highneſs' debts, &c. After ſome ſubſequent diſcuſſion, the following gentlemen were appointed:

The Speaker, Chan. of the Exchequer, Maſt. of the Houſ. | Maſt. of the Rolls, and Mr Robinſon, Sur-Gen. of the Woods.

27. The Commons were ſummoned to attend his Majeſty in the Upper Houſe, when a prorogation took place. *See p.* 447.

# MONTHLY REGISTER.

## FRANCE.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 20. Pierret, in the name of the committee of general ſafety, announced that a ſtorm raged on all ſides.—"Inſurrection is organizing every where around us. I mean now ſimply to read you the plan of an inſurrection, circulated with incredible profuſion in this commune, for the purpoſe of miſleading the credulous citizens. The following is the ſubſtance of the plan:—It is entituled, '*Inſurrection of the people to obtain bread, and to recover their rights.*'—The people conſidering that they are ſuffered to die of hunger without pity; that that government is tyrannical which arbitrarily arreſts and impriſons good citizens, who demand bread; that the force of the government proceeds ſolely from the feebleneſs of the citizens; that the gendarmes, who have been drafted from the armies, have not taken an oath to tyranny but to the people; that it belongs to the citizens who are neareſt the ſeat of tyranny to give the ſignal of inſurrection; conſidering alſo that inſurrection is the moſt ſacred duty of the people, determine, That the citizens of Paris of both ſexes, and of all ages, ſhall, without any further delay, proceed in a maſs to the Convention to demand bread; the abolition of the revolutionary government; the immediate eſtabliſhment of the Convention of 1793; the diſſolution of the preſent Convention and the eſtabliſhment of another; the arreſt of each of the members who compoſe the preſent Convention;

tion; the liberation of the citizens who have been taken up for demanding bread; the convocation of the primary aſſemblies on the 25th Prairial, in order to renew the conſtituted authorities, and to replace the National Convention by the legiſlative body on the 25th of the next Meſſidor. The rallying exclamation ſhall be—*Bread and the Conſtitution of* 1793. An addreſs ſhall be publiſhed to the armies, informing them of the motives, and of the ſucceſſes of the inſurrection. To this addreſs ſhall be ſubjoined the following, by way of note: "The government cannot ſtop any popular commotion, even though they ſhould open thoſe magazines of proviſions, which they keep ſhut for the execution of their criminal projects."

Clauzel—This commotion is excited by the terroriſts and royaliſts, in order to prevent the termination of the war; to ſtop the ſupplies of proviſions, and to pillage property.

Several deputies ſpoke to the ſame effect, when an irregular debate commenced, and a decree was paſſed, declaring the commune of Paris reſponſible for any outrage that might enſue, and the ſitting of the Convention permanent.

The Convention at the ſame time nominated nine deputies to go to the different ports of Paris to quiet the minds of the people.

Loud cries were now heard in the environs of the hall. A crowd of women burſt into the tribunes, crying out—*Bread! Bread! and the Conſtitution of* 1793! Theſe cries were accompanied with menacing actions to the National Convention. The deliberations of the Convention were for ſome time ſuſpended.

Vernier, the Preſident, commanded ſilence, and having obtained it, exclaimed—"We have ſeen women ſent, as it were, by deſign into the tribunes, and occaſionally go out to receive the orders of the inſurgents. Let them know, that though theſe murmurs may produce a tempeſt, yet that nothing can induce us to depart from our duty."

Louvet.—"It is impoſſible but that the number of good citizens in the tribunes ſhould not be greater than the number of the diſaffected.—The repreſentatives of twenty-five millions of people are here, and muſt not ſuffer themſelves to be dictated to by fifty wretches. It is proved, that the national repreſentation has been outraged. I move that the good citizens point out the bad, and drive them from the tribunes."

General Fox was appointed Commandant of the armed force. He took an oath before he left the Convention, that he would enforce the reſpect due to the Convention. A loud noiſe was heard at the gate of the Pavilion *de l'Unite*; General Fox cried out to ſeveral armed citizens who were ſtationed at it, "Guard the gate, and ſhed every drop of blood, if neceſſary, in defence of the national repreſentation." The armed citizens drove the people from the door.

Boiſſy d'Anglas took the chair.—"I announce to the Convention that the factious have been defeated. Order is re-eſtabliſhed, and one of the Chiefs arreſted."—Applauſe.

For half an hour every thing was tranquil.—At the expiration of that period, the inſurgents returned to the attack of the gate of the Pavilion of Unity. The paſſages into the hall were filled with the inſurgents. Cries were heard from all parts —*To arms.* A numerous detachment of gendarmes ranged themſelves in front of the benches to defend the deputies. Other gendarmes advanced againſt the inſurgents. Swords were drawn on both ſides, and the gendarmes charged with bayonets. The inſurgents were repulſed, and two of the leaders ſeized and dragged into the hall; the deputies ordered them not to be hurt. They were ſearched, and in the pocket of one was found a large loaf of bread.

Preſident.—"I announce to the Aſſembly that five individuals, who have been taken, have been carried before the committee, and that one of them, who demanded bread, had bread in his pockets."

Freſh cries were heard of *To arms! To arms!* bayonets and ſwords claſhed againſt each other at the door. A conflict took place. Detachments of the armed force traverſed the hall; three guns were fired; a great crowd entered the hall. A citizen ſnatched off the hat of one of thoſe men, upon which was written in chalk—*Bread and the Conſtitution of* 1793! Immediately the mob aſſailed the perſon who had taken off the hat with ſabres. He flew towards the tribune, but before he had reached it a muſket was fired at him, and he fell by the ſide of the Preſident.—The repreſentative of the people, Ferraud, ran to his aſſiſtance, but he alſo fell under repeated ſtrokes of ſabres and pikes. He endeavoured to ſave himſelf, but was killed in one of the Corridors. His head was brought into the Convention, carried upon a pike. As ſoon as the unfortunate Fer-

Ferrand had been maſſacred, an immenſe crowd burſt in, and filled all the benches and tribunes. The inſurgents had now gained a complete victory, and the gendarmes were forced to withdraw. This was between four and five o'clock in the afternoon.

A motion was made by one of the inſurgents about ten o'clock at night, that ſuch of the deputies as were preſent ſhould reſume their deliberations. The deputies expreſſed their willingneſs to deliberate, and a corner of the hall was cleared for their reception. Bourbotte, Duroy, Duqueſnoy, Romme, and Gougeon, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſome ſtrong ſpeeches againſt the perſecutors of the Jacobins. The following members were voted by acclamation to compoſe the new committee of general ſafety: Bourbotte, Duqueſnoy, Duroi, and Pricur of la Marne.

After theſe decrees had been paſſed, Romme mounted the tribune for the purpoſe of reading them to the inſurgents.

Bourdon de l'Oiſe, who had juſt returned to the hall.—"What are you going to do? Read theſe deteſtable decrees—I oppoſe the paſſing of any decree now. The National Convention ceaſes at this moment to exiſt."

*Down with him! Down with him!* was heard on all ſides of the hall. The decrees were then read, and loudly applauded. A great number of the inſurgents now quitted the hall.

Boiſſy d'Anglas took the Preſident's chair. A tumult was heard at the door of the Convention. The inſurgents were alarmed.—An immenſe crowd of citizens in arms entered the hall, with Legendre at their head. They exclaimed, "*Long live the National Convention—Down with the Jacobins.*" The inſurgents formed themſelves into a line to reſiſt. They were attacked by the armed citizens, and a conflict enſued, in which ſome lives were loſt.

The Commandant of the armed force was called in, and ordered to take the proper meaſures to defend the national repreſentation. The greater part of the armed citizens, from an impulſe of reſpect, retired out of the hall, declaring, that they would watch round the Convention till order was perfectly reſtored.

The Convention then declared its ſitting permanent.

Bourdon de l'Oiſe, when ſilence was reſtored, demanded the repeal of the pretended decrees which were torn from them by violence. Long live the Convention! exclaimed the members now preſent.

Legendre.—"I propoſe that it be declared to the good citizens of Paris, that the Convention re-aſſumes its functions."

The Preſident (to the citizens who had ſaved the Convention): "Brave citizens, who have thus rallied round the Convention, you have contributed largely indeed to the glory of the day. The National Convention offers you its tribute of gratitude, and invites you to retire to your poſts at your reſpective battalions." They immediately retired.

Thibaudot.—"There can be no hopes of reconciliation between the majority of the Convention, and a factious and turbulent minority. I propoſe the apprehenſion of thoſe orators, who, violating the moſt ſacred of all duties, endeavour, by inſinuation and management, to procure the favour of a few deluded individuals, for the purpoſe of carrying their own iniquitous deſigns into effect, and ſubverting the liberties of the collective body of the people.

Lahaye named Bourbotte, Duqueſnoy, Duroi, and Prieur of Marne, as the four dictators who were to ſuperſede the committee of general ſafety.

It was decreed, that Bourbotte, Duqueſnoy, and Duroi, ſhould be apprehended.

22. In the name of the committee of public welfare, Treilhard announced that the principles of humanity which the Convention had ſubſtituted for the reign of terror and of blood, continued to inſpire foreign powers with the happieſt confidence, which would remove all obſtacles.—The moſt important treaties were at that time negociating. This day your committee of public welfare has to give an account of a new treaty concluded at Baſle on the 27th Floreal, (May 16,) between the French Republic and the King of Pruſſia. That treaty is relative to a ſecret article contained in the ſeventh article of the ſame treaty. It may be conſidered as the baſis of a general pacification.—Theſe conditions are the neutrality of ſuch Members of the Germanic Body as withdraw their contingents from the Empire, and engage that they ſhall not furniſh any troops to the enemies of the French Republic. The King of Pruſſia guarantees this neutrality, and the open communication of the whole right bank of the Rhine. The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, of Heſſe d'Armſtadt, and the Elector

tor of Saxony, have adhered to this agreement, and will all unite to drive out the Hanoverian troops. The object of this negotiation is to remove the theatre of war from the North of Germany, to re-eſtabliſh the commercial relations, and to reduce Auſtria to her own force. Such of the Germanic members as will not fulfil the conditions of this treaty, will be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

25. Laporte, in the name of the united committees, ſaid, "the boldneſs of the faction is ſuch, that every act of lenity on your part is a crime—your committees charge me," ſays he, "to preſent you with this decree:"

The National Convention, conſidering that the malcontents of the Fauxbourg St Antoine have, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of this month, marched againſt the national repreſentatives, and pointed their cannon againſt them; that they threaten to proceed to ſtill further exceſſes; that a national repreſentative has been aſſaſſinated by them; that this aſſaſſin, condemned to death, has been reſcued by force from the place where his puniſhment ought to have been inflicted, decree, That the inhabitants of the Fauxbourg St Antoine ſhall deliver up the aſſaſſins of the repreſentative Ferrand, and particularly him who was yeſterday reſcued from the ſword of the law. In caſe of refuſal, the Fauxbourg St Antoine ſhall be declared in a ſtate of rebellion, and all the ſections ſhall march againſt it; and from that time the diſtribution of articles of ſubſiſtence ſhall not take place in that Fauxbourg.

For ſeveral hours the deliberations were ſuſpended. At half paſt ſeven in the evening, Rabaut Pommier announced, that in the different ſections there was a diſpoſition to fraternize. He requeſted, to ſtop the effuſion of blood, that the Convention ſhould name ten of its members to go and explain themſelves to their brethren, the armed battalions. Delmas, charged with the direction of the armed force, ſolicited this meaſure as a very great means of conciliation.

The Convention agreed, and named ten members, amongſt whom were Charles Lacroix, Taveau, Boudin, Porchee, Mathieu, and Laloy.

Legendre remarked, that if this meaſure ſucceeded, Pitt and the Engliſh government were loſt, and liberty ſaved.

Laporte announced, that ſentiments of fraternity were every where re-eſtabliſhed. Applauſes.

From the repreſentative Chaudrore Roſſeau, with the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, the Convention were informed, that peace and order had been reſtored in the province of Guipuſcoa, in conſequence of their decrees reſtoring unto them their civil and political rights.

29. A motion of Leſage to aboliſh the military commiſſion eſtabliſhed to try the inſurgents, as being no longer neceſſary, and reſembling the deſpotiſm of Robeſpierre, was rejected by the previous queſtion.

In the evening of the 29th May, an addreſs to the ſeamen and ſoldiers on board the Toulon fleet was read and adopted. It commends their courage and patriotiſm, their obedience and devotion to the national repreſentation; exhorts them to maintain the triumphs of the republic, and to wage eternal war with the Engliſh. The Convention approved of it, and ordered it to be ſent to all the ports.

30. Chambon, deputy to the departments of the Rhone and the Var, to the committees of public and general ſafety: "The Touloneſe rebels, dear colleagues, after having defeated our colleagues, Guerin and Poultier, who were enticed within the walls of Toulon, as you were informed by my laſt diſpatch, the rebels, I ſay, marched againſt Marſeilles. Several battalions were raiſed in a few hours; they advanced againſt the rebels, who were already on their march, when our little army, attacked by them, proved that one is always ſtrong when one fights for the laws, and for humanity; the rebels were beaten, and their defeat was complete. No quarter for traitors; every thing is in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt them.—I ſhall not be ſurpriſed to ſee, in leſs than ſix days, 30,000 citizens under the walls of Toulon."

Lanjuinais, in the name of the committees of public and general ſafety, and of legiſlation, preſented a report on the free exerciſe of all forms of worſhip. Juſtice, he ſaid, in union with policy, conſecrated that liberty, and rendered it proper that it ſhould now be ſhielded for ever from the attacks of deſpotiſm. It was there where atheiſm prevailed moſt, that revolt had generally broken out. After ſome debate, the Convention adopted the propoſal of the committee, and decreed the free exerciſe of all religious worſhip.

31. A member of the committee of legiſlation made a report on the ſuppreſſion of the revolutionary tribunal. He went back to the eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution. Carrier, the infamous Carrier, was the

the firſt who propoſed it. Lanjuinais oppoſed it with all the energy of virtue. Heaven was juſt. Carrier fell a ſacrifice to the tribunal.—Lanjuinais eſcaped. The reporter traced, in a few words, the bloody crimes of the tribunal of Robeſpierre. He ended by propoſing a decree, of which the following is the ſubſtance: The revolutionary tribunal is ſuppreſſed; all crimes formerly within the cognizance of this tribunal ſhall be judged of by the ordinary tribunal. If an individual is accuſed by a decree of the legiſlative body, he ſhall be judged by a ſpecial jury.—Decreed.

The committee of public ſafety announced, on the 30th ult. that the treaty with Holland had been ratified by the Dutch.

Billaud, in the name of the committee of finances, preſented a report on the means of calling in a large quantity of aſſignats. "Citizens, your committee of finances has directed me to propoſe to you a decree, calculated to call in ſpeedily a great quantity of aſſignats, by a mode perfectly fair and free, and which does not militate againſt any project that has been ſubmitted to your conſideration. This mode is to ſell immediately the national property at a fixed and moderate price, payable in a ſhort time; to reimburſe, in ſome meaſure, the aſſignats, by effects of a real and fixed value; to raiſe, by theſe means, the credit of the aſſignats; to diminiſh the price of proviſions and merchandize; and to prevent jock-jobbing."

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

June 4. The Spaniards made a very ſpirited attack upon Roſes, both by ſea and land. The conteſt was ſupported with courage and reſolution on both ſides. The Spaniards were, however, at laſt compelled to retreat with conſiderable loſs.

The French are preparing for the ſiege of Pampeluna. On both ſides, the diſpoſitions, which are forming, ſtrongly repreſs every idea of any ſpeedy peace.

The garriſon of Luxembourg paſſed the Rhine on the 17th, 18th, and 19th June, at Coblentz. A great quantity of corn is arrived at Coblentz, for the uſe of the French armies. General Pichegru was expected there on the 16th. The very large number of troops at Cologne, and below that city, induces a ſuppoſition, that it is the intention of Pichegru and Jourdan to paſs the Rhine, in the environs of Duſſeldorff, immediately after the garriſon of Luxembourg has paſſed the Rhine.

The King of Pruſſia has publicly notified, that all veſſels of the United Netherlands, ſhall receive a friendly reception in his ports.

The Ottoman Porte hath nominated two ambaſſadors, to reſide at the courts of Berlin and Vienna, with an annual ſalary of 50,000 piaſtres. The introduction of European tactics, into their army, hath enraged the Janiſſaries and occaſioned ſeveral quarrels, which ended with bloodſhed.

The grand fleets of Sweden and Denmark joined 21ſt June.

Signor Paoli, Ferri Piſani, and Paſchal Neeſtroneff, have gone to Rome, in quality of commiſſioners, to treat with his Holineſs, by order of his Britannic Majeſty, upon various eccleſiaſtical affairs, relative to the kingdom of Corſica.

## GERMANY.

### DIET FOR PEACE.

June 5. At Ratiſbon, the conſultations concerning a negotiation for peace were opened by Auſtria, with the propoſals contained in the Imperial decree, which had before been publiſhed, by which the States are ordered to enter into deliberations for obtaining an honourable peace for the whole empire, agreeably to the conſtitution; after which the ſeveral States were called over. In the diet, the anxiety and wiſhes of the King of Pruſſia to bring about a general peace, or to act as mediator with France for any individual ſtate who deſired to treat with the Republic, were ſet forth. The ~~Elector~~ of Heſſe Caſſel declared, that from the circumſtance of neceſſity he was induced to treat, and expreſſed his wiſh for a general peace to be eſtabliſhed under the direction of the Emperor. The jealouſy and rivalſhip of the courts of Berlin and Vienna producing a colliſion of intereſts, and diſtracting the views of the numerous ſtates of which the Germanic body is compoſed, were ſo apparent in their deliberations, as to render the proſpect of that general peace which would be ſo conducive to the happineſs of Europe, to be as yet diſtant.

Magdeburg has delivered a note to the Diet, in which his Pruſſian Majeſty, as a Co-Eſtate, repreſents the immediate neceſſity of requeſting the Emperor to accelerate, in the moſt ſpeedy manner, the negotiations of a peace with France, declaring himſelf once more ready to do all in his power, for the intereſt and preſervation of the Germanic Conſtitution, recommending Frankfort as the beſt place for holding a Congreſs, and that

that the neceſſary diſpoſitions ought to be made for ſecuring the place.

The *ſtatus quo* before hoſtilities commenced with France, has been propoſed nearly unanimouſly, as a baſis to this peace, and Frankfort to be the place for holding the Congreſs.

The Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg hath ſignified his deſire of peace, but that the place of Congreſs, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the negotiations, ſhould be left to the direction of his Imperial Majeſty, as head of the Empire.

The Hanoverian Miniſter ſtated exactly to the ſame effect.

Affairs thus remain in a critical ſituation at preſent. It is very evident, from the votes given, that a great part of the Empire earneſtly wiſh to avail themſelves of the offers made by the King of Pruſſia, whilſt others are againſt it; thus, altho' an honourable peace is ardently and univerſally wiſhed, a number of votes will ſtill be wanting, until the return of couriers, diſpatched for freſh inſtructions to Mentz, Cologne, and the Palatinate; and yet it remains very uncertain what the majority of votes will be in the two ſuperior colleges.

The eccleſiaſtical part of the Empire held a meeting lately, to conſider of the preſervation of their privileges, of which their deputies ſent to the Diet are charged to be careful.

In the progreſs of the Diet at Ratiſbon, the greateſt number of the members who, according to the Germanic conſtitution, aſſiſt in theſe deliberations, ſeem inclined for immediate peace with France, with the mediation of Pruſſia. During the ſitting of the Diet, the King of Sweden, as Duke of Pomerania, gave in the following declaration of his ſentiments:—"Animated by the ſincere attachment which his Majeſty the King of Sweden, feels for the intereſt of the Germanic Empire, he has obſerved, with ſorrow, the breaking out of a war, which has now been carried on for three years with inexpreſſible diſadvantage. His Majeſty feels the greateſt concern at the thought, how much diſaſter might have been prevented, if, in a true eſtimation of affairs, the errors of our neighbours had not been ſubmitted to the ſword, but had been ſettled in an amicable manner betwixt the parties. A very ſmall part of the enormous expences, occaſioned by this war, would have been ſufficient to compenſate the damages ſuſtained by ſome of the Princes of the Empire, whoſe injury is given as a motive for, and whoſe reimburſement as the object in view, by carrying on this war of the Empire; a war which, in its conſequences and effects, has brought devaſtation on thoſe countries, and ruin and miſery on the whole Empire. German armies, in conſequence, proved not victorious, and redoubled vigour was inſufficient to regain what had been loſt. A neighbouring independent State had been overpowered, and the north of Germany even expoſed to the danger of an invaſion. This was the alarming ſituation of the Germanic Empire, when his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, moved by the general miſery, in the courſe of the preſent year, concluded a peace with France, and ſo opened the way to Germany to effect a pacification with that country. His Majeſty the King of Sweden, finding it juſt to acknowledge France as a republic, heſitates not a moment to join the above-mentioned treaty, in the quality of Duke of Pomerania, and of courſe to refuſe, on his part, all farther contributions to that war of the Empire."

The Auſtrian army hath entered the territories of the Genoeſe republic, after apologizing for the neceſſity of the meaſure, on the principle of ſelf-defence, againſt the invaſion of France. The republic ſeem uneaſy, even under the ſolemn aſſurance of the Auſtrians, promiſing the moſt orderly behaviour from the preſence of ſuch a force.

The army under the Prince of Conde is daily receiving augmentation, while the Emigrants, with the Chouans and Vendeans, on the Weſt, menace the repoſe and the ſafety of the Convention, it is probable, as is reported, that this army will penetrate France on the Eaſt, by the way of Lyons: while the Auſtrians croſſing the Rhine, will attempt to carry the war into Alſace and Briſgaw.

The French manifeſt ſerious deſigns of puſhing forward their conqueſts on the ſide of Italy. General Kellerman commands in that quarter. The Auſtrian army oppoſed to him conſiſts of a force of 24,000 men.—The fall of Luxembourg will probably be ſoon followed by that of Mentz, which is about 90 miles diſtant. If hoſtilities do not ceaſe between the French and the Auſtrians, the former will probably, very ſoon, croſs the Rhine, and extend their ravages into thoſe German provinces, which have as yet eſcaped their fury. In Holland they have new organized the Dutch army; by which it is reduced from 38,000 to 15,000. They have left a French army of 25,000 men in garriſon, through the United Netherlands, by

by which arrangements they will ſecure the fidelity and obedience of their new allies.

## HOLLAND.

A plan is publiſhed for convening a National Aſſembly of the Dutch people. It conſiſts of eight chapters, and appears formed on the preſent ſyſtem of the rulers in France. The firſt treats on the repartition of the people, the totality of which is to be numbered by the preſent national repreſentatives, and to be divided into claſſes, comprehending each 10,000 ſouls. The ſecond article treats on the right of voting; the third on the electors; and the fourth on the repreſentatives of the people. The fifth chapter determines the operations of the National Convention, the moſt important of which is the framing of a conſtitution for the Batavian people. The ſixth chapter treats of the manner of deliberating; the ſitting is to be held publicly, the doors of the hall being open. The ſeventh article treats of the reſponſibility of the members of the Convention. They are to be reſponſible to the whole nation, but not to a part of the people. The eighth chapter treats of the diſſolution of the National Convention. The plan of a new conſtitution for the Batavian people, ſhall without fail be accompliſhed within the next twelve-months, after the firſt ſitting of the Convention.—This plan being approved of and accepted by the people, a new Convention is to be elected, and the preſent to withdraw, as ſoon as the members of the former ſhall have arrived at the Hague.

## FRANCE.

On the 11th of June, the unfortunate ſon of Louis XVI. was buried in a private and very humble manner, by order of the Convention. At half paſt eight o'clock in the evening, two civil commiſſioners, and the commiſſioners of the police of the ſection of the Temple, proceeded to the tower of the Temple in conſequence of an arrêt of the committee of General ſafety, to carry away the body of the ſon of Louis Capet. They found it naked and expoſed; and, in their preſence, it was put into a wooden coffin, and conveyed to the burying-ground of St Marguerite, in the ſtreet Fauxbourg St Antoine. As a meaſure of precaution, the body was eſcorted by detachments of infantry. It is ſaid, that the boy died of the ſame diſorder as his elder brother. The health of his ſiſter is extremely bad, and it is to be feared that ſhe will ſoon follow her brother to the grave, if ſhe is not permitted to breathe a healthier atmoſphere. The body was previouſly opened and examined by four medical perſons, appointed for that purpoſe; a proceſs verbal of which, with great minuteneſs deſcribing the appearance of the body as emaciated and diſeaſed, thus concludes: "All the diſorders of which we have given a detail, are evidently the effect of a ſcrophulous habit of a long ſtanding, to which we decidedly attribute the death of the infant."

The French have terminated their acts of requiſition, at Bruſſels, by a conduct more conciliatory and moderate. Accounts from thence ſtate, that all the arbitrary acts of the late conſtituted authorities are done away; and thoſe who in any way participate in them are diſgraced. The great council of Brabant, the baſis of the conſtitution, has re-aſſumed its activity. All the emigrants are recalled, and are reſtored, on proof, to their property. The ſeveral committees, eſtabliſhed under the reign of deſpotiſm, are aboliſhed, and every thing re-aſſumes the appearance of order and tranquillity.

### LANDING OF THE EMIGRANTS.

In conſequence of receiving information of the great number of royaliſts in Brittany, miniſtry determined to make a deſcent, with an emigrant corps from this country, to co-operate with the Chouans, and others, in arms in that quarter, who had reſolved to fight for the re-eſtabliſhment of their monarchy and of their religion. A fleet of tranſports, with the emigrant army, having alſo on board a ſupply of arms and ammunition, ſailed about the middle of June for the French coaſt, under the protection of a fleet, commanded by Sir John Borlaſe Warren. From the accounts received, the commencement of the expedition was auſpicious. As no official accounts have yet been publiſhed we ſubjoin the following, which has been received from an officer, on board the Sybille frigate, engaged in that expedition, dated from the Bay of Quiberon, June 29th:—"The troops on board our convoy could not be diſembarked on the 25th inſt. on account of the ſea being too boiſterous, and on the 26th their debarkation was obſtructed by a thick fog. In the night between the 26th and 27th, M. de Puiſaye went on ſhore, and in the morning of the 27th the troops were diſembarked. At eleven o'clock they were all on ſhore, and at two o'clock their baggage was alſo debarked. We have not loſt a ſingle man, either during our paſſage or in the debarkation. At a ſmall diſtance from us, we perceived about 200 men,

men, who formed the garriſon of two ſmall forts in the bay. As they did not anſwer our ſignals, the whole army raiſed a general cry of "*Vive le Roi!*" whereupon they fled with the utmoſt precipitation. This was no ſooner done, than all the peaſants came from their retreats.—One part joined us, and the other purſued the flying republicans; they killed twelve of them, and took ſeven priſoners, of whom they afterwards ſhot three, and were going to diſpatch the other four, in the ſame manner, when the emigrants prevented it, and obtained their pardon. We have rendered ourſelves maſters of the two forts. We learn from theſe peaſants, that Admiral Cornwallis had landed fifty cwt. of powder, and a great number of firelocks, which have been ſent into the interior, to arm the corps under M. de la Bourdonnaye. The peaſants deſired to be armed and formed into regiments, under the command of our officers, which has been done. Their number conſiſts of 3000: our whole little army, therefore, amounts now to 6000 effective men, beſides the corps of Chouans under the orders of M. de la Bourdonnaye, whoſe junction with our army is hourly expected. We bring them arms, ammunition, and uniforms, to form them into regiments. On the 28th, the town of Aurai drove out of that place 400 Carmagnols, who formed its garriſon, and ſent deputies to our commander in chief, to invite him to take poſſeſſion of that city. A ſtrong detachment was immediately ſent thither for that purpoſe. Captain Harriſon, who commands the Standard man of war, ſtationed in the road of Belleiſle, ſent on the 26th inſtant, an officer to the governor of that iſland, ſummoning him to ſurrender the ſame, "not to his Britannic Majeſty, who acted only as an auxiliary power, but to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as lawful Sovereign of the iſland." In this ſummons, which is framed with the utmoſt prudence and wiſdom, he repreſents to the governor, the naval victory lately obtained by the Engliſh; the remains of the French navy blocked up in Port L'Orient, from whence they cannot eſcape; the debarkation of the emigrated French royaliſts; their junction with thoſe of the interior; and the impoſſibility of his receiving any ſuccour, all communication between the iſland and the French coaſt being entirely cut off. He adds, that he has on board two French commiſſioners, authoriſed, by the commander in chief, to treat with reſpect to the ſurrender of the iſland to the King of France; that no foreign troops ſhall be landed in the iſland, and that its garriſon is to be compoſed of French royaliſts, and the inhabitants of the country. He promiſes, that all theſe conditions ſhall be ratified by the commander in chief of the Britiſh fleet in thoſe ſeas, and demands that two officers be ſent on board his ſhip, to ſettle the terms of the capitulation. He likewiſe declares, that every one ſhall preſerve the ſame rank he holds at preſent, and promiſes to ſupply with ammunition and proviſions all thoſe who ſtand in need of them. We have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that this ſummons will be productive of the moſt beneficial conſequences, and expect the governor's anſwer with the utmoſt impatience. The poſſeſſion of that iſland would be of the higheſt importance for the royaliſts, as an excellent place of arms, and a convenient *depot* for their troops."

## RUSSIA.

The ratification of the treaty with Great Britain was exchanged at St Peterſburgh, on the 11th of May. The King of Pruſſia, uneaſy from the power and ambition of his neighbour, hath entered into a new connection with the Ottoman court, into whoſe ports his ſhips are received with every mark of favour. The preſent fate of Poland is well known; but its future deſtiny is involved in much obſcurity. The Empreſs hath not declared her intentions, whether it ſhall be raiſed to the rank of a kingdom, or be numbered amongſt the provinces of her mighty empire.

A fleet of ſhips ſailed from Cronſtadt on the 14th of June, to act in conjunction with Great Britain. *See Lon. Gaz.*

## WEST INDIES.

The inſurrections, and conſequent deväſtation of property in the Weſt India iſlands, hath not ceaſed, although very vigorous meaſures, and ſuch as neceſſity and prudence under the exiſting circumſtances dictate, have been adopted. The militia, which in ſome iſlands includes all who are able to carry arms, have been embodied and encamped. The plan of arming the ſlaves hath alſo been followed; a meaſure not without danger, but which an imperious neceſſity demands. This hath been the caſe in Antigua, where there are few regulars, and which was threatened with an attack. The iſland of Grenada hath ſuffered very greatly from the plundering of the banditti, who have riſen up in arms. Their ſucceſs hath alſo been conſiderable in St Domingo, almoſt the whole of which is now in their hands. —For the particulars, *Vide Lon. Gaz.*

G.

## GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

*Admiralty-Office, June 27.*

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Captain Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſhip Thetis, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; Secretary to the Admiralty, dated

*On board his Majeſty's ſhip Thetis, Halifax Harbour, May 28.*

Be pleaſed to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that in conſequence of orders from Rear-Admiral Murray to cruize off the Cheſapeak, to intercept three French ſtore-ſhips, then laying in Hampton roads, and ready for ſea, I proceeded, on the 2d inſtant, with his Majeſty's ſhip Huſſar, and on the 17th inſtant, at day-break, Cape Henry bearing E. by S. diſtant twenty leagues, we diſcovered five ſail of ſhips ſtanding to the N. W. with their larboard tacks on board. We ſoon perceived that they were ſhips of force; two of them appeared to carry from 28 to 30 guns on their main decks, one of which had lower deck ports; the three others from 20 to 24 guns.

On obſerving us ſtanding towards them, they formed a line of battle a-head, and waited to receive us *. Before eleven we had cloſed with the enemy, and the Huſſar had compelled the Commodore and his ſecond a-head to quit the line, and make ſail to the E. S. E.

The fire of both ſhips then fell on the centre ſhip, and thoſe in the rear. At a quarter before twelve, the three ſhips ſtruck their colours; the two in the rear attempted, notwithſtanding, to make off, one of which was ſoon brought to by the Huſſar. Within an hour after the largeſt ſhip ſtruck, her main and fore maſts went over her ſide. On taking poſſeſſion we found her to be La Prevoyante, pierced for 26 guns on the main deck, with four other ports, which can be cut out at pleaſure, and ten ports below: She had only 24 mounted, part of which they ſhifted over during the action. The ſhip that the Huſſar had taken poſſeſſion of is called La Raiſon, carrying 18 guns, but pierced for 24, which, with the other three, had eſcaped from Gaudaloupe on the 25th ult. and were bound to one of the American ports to take in a cargo of proviſions and naval ſtores for France. I am ſorry to ſay that we had eight of our beſt men killed, and nine others wounded, ſome of them badly; the Huſſar has been more fortunate, having only two wounded.

From the fire of the three rear ſhips being principally directed at the Thetis, our rigging and ſails were almoſt cut to pieces, our lower maſts and yards ſhot through, which, with the other damages we received, prevented me from purſuing the enemy, and to take poſſeſſion of thoſe that had ſtruck. The damages ſuſtained by the Huſſar appeared to me in proportion to ours; theſe conſiderations, joined to the information I had received, which I here incloſe, made it abſolutely neceſſary that I ſhould not riſk the ſeparation of the two ſhips, which muſt have been the caſe had either of us followed the enemy.

I cannot ſay too much in praiſe of Captain Beresford, for his conduct in leading into action, and while engaged. He ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the behaviour of his officers and ſhip's company.

It is a duty I owe to thoſe under my immediate command, to ſay, that one ſoul ſeemed to animate the whole, deſpiſing the apparent ſuperiority of the enemy before we cloſed, to feel their pulſe.

Allow me, in a particular manner, to point out the merits of Mr Larmour, my Firſt Lieutenant, to whom I am much indebted for the aſſiſtance he afforded me during the action. His behaviour on this as well as every other occaſion, juſtly entitles him to every praiſe in my power to beſtow, and I hope he may be found deſerving of their Lordſhip's protection: Lieutenant Ravot, who was ſtationed on the main deck, conducted the fire of the guns under his command much to my ſatisfaction.

To Mr Mackie, the Maſter, I ſhall ever feel obliged for the aſſiſtance he gave me during the action. The carronades on the quarter deck were very ably ſerved by Lieutenant Crebbin, and the marines under his command. La Prevoyante is a very fine ſhip, about 143 feet long, but not ſo broad as the Thetis; ſhe can carry with eaſe forty guns, and is only two years old.

La Raiſon is alſo a very fine ſhip, and is coppered; and I truſt they will both anſwer for his Majeſty's ſervice. Being employed in taking on board the priſoners, and repairing our damages during the night, it was my intention to proceed at day-light after the enemy, in company with the Huſſar, leaving the prizes under the charge of Lieut. Saville, of the Prince Edward cutter, who joined ſoon after the action, and who uſed every endeavour to come up while engaged; but a freſh breeze of wind ſpringing up early in the morning, enabled

* Thetis, 38 guns. Huſſar, 28 guns.

enabled them to get out of ſight before day break.

I therefore proceeded with the Huſſar and the prizes to this port, in order to obtain the neceſſary repairs. I am, &c.

A. F. COCHRANE.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Royal Sovereign, at ſea, the 11th of June 1795.

I requeſt that you will be pleaſed to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 6th inſtant, a ſhip having been chaced by the ſquadron, a ſignal was made to me from the Phæton, that it was an enemy's frigate; but in the evening Capt. Stopford made me a ſignal that he could not come up with the chace, upon which I called him in, and brought to for the night, being then in lat. 47 deg. 28 min. long. 5 deg. 57 min. In the morning of the 7th, a ſail was ſeen again to the eaſtward. I made the ſignal for the Phæton, Pallas, and Kingfiſher, to chaſe, and followed them with the line of battle ſhips; it was blowing freſh from the north. As we came in with the land, ſeveral large ſhips were ſeen under ſail, which proved to be a French ſquadron, conſiſting of three line of battle ſhips, ſix frigates, a brig, a ſloop, and a cutter. They ſtood round the ſouth-end of Belle-iſle. The headmoſt ſhips got within gun-ſhot, and ſeveral were exchanged. The Kingfiſher fired ſeveral broadſides at the frigates, and rounding the point of the iſland, we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken; but the frigates running in ſhore among ſhoals, the Triumph and Phæton having made ſignals to me of danger, were obliged to give over the purſuit.

By what I can learn, the convoy came from Bourdeaux, laden with wine, and under the charge of the three line of battle ſhips and eight frigates. The ſhip has cannon, and I underſtand is laden with naval and ordnance ſtores.

Two American veſſels, laden with proviſions of different kinds, have been detained by the ſquadron. I ſend them in by the Kingfiſher. I have ordered Capt. Goſſelin to join me again immediately.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; Secretary to the Admiralty.

*Royal Sovereign, at ſea, June 19.*

I have the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th, in the morning, ſtanding in with the land, near the Penmarks, I ſent the Phæton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ſhips upon the coaſt. I ſtood after her with the reſt of the ſhips*. At ten ſhe made a ſignal for ſeeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of ſuperior force. Upon her bringing to, I made the ſignal to haul to the wind upon the ſtarboard tack. At this time I could not ſee the hulls of the ſtrange ſails.—Upon enquiring, by ſignal, the enemy's force, Capt. Stopford anſwered, 13 line of battle ſhips, 14 frigates, 2 brigs, and a cutter; in all 30 ſail.

At nine in the morning one of the front line of battle ſhips began to fire upon the Mars. The line of battle ſhips came up in ſucceſſion, and a teazing fire, with intervals, was kept up during the whole day. In the evening they made a ſhew of a more ſerious attack upon the Mars, (which had got a little to leeward), and obliged me to bear up for her ſupport. This was their laſt effort, if any thing they did can deſerve that appellation. Several ſhot were fired for two hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before ſun-ſet, their whole fleet had tacked and were ſtanding from us.

The Mars and Triumph being the ſtemmoſt ſhips, were of courſe more expoſed to the enemy's fire; and I cannot too much commend the ſpirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton, and Sir Eraſmus Gower, the Captains of thoſe ſhips. Lord Charles Fitzgerald alſo in the Brunſwick kept up a very good fire from the after guns, but that ſhip was the whole time obliged to carry every ſail. The Bellerophon being nearly under the ſame circumſtances, I was glad to keep in ſome meaſure as a reſerve. I conſidered that ſhip as a treaſure in ſhore, having heard of her former atchievements, and obſerving the ſpirit manifeſted by all on board when ſhe paſſed me, joined to the activity and zeal ſhewed by Lord Cranſtoun during the whole cruize. I am alſo much indebted to Capt. Whitby for his activity and unremitted diligence on board the Royal Sovereign. Indeed I ſhall ever feel the impreſſion which the good conduct of the Captains, officers, ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers in the ſquadron has made on my mind; and it was the greateſt pleaſure I ever received to ſee the ſpirit manifeſted

* Royal Sovereign, Mars, Triumph, Brunſwick, Bellerophon, Phæton, and Pallas.

in the men, who, inſtead of being caſt down at ſeeing thirty ſail of the enemy's ſhips attacking our little ſquadron, were in the higheſt ſpirits imaginable. I do not mean the Royal Sovereign alone, the ſame ſpirit was ſhewn in all the ſhips as they came near me; and although (circumſtanced as we were) we had no great reaſon to complain of the conduct of the enemy, yet our men could not help repeatedly expreſſing their contempt of them. Could common prudence have allowed me to let looſe their valour, I hardly know what might not have been accompliſhed by ſuch men.

Little damage has been received by the ſhips in general, except the ſterns having been very much ſhook by firing the guns. The Mars reports twelve men wounded, but none killed; her mainmaſt, fore and fore-top ſail yard wounded, and her rigging and ſails cut a good deal. The Triumph has ſhifted and repaired ſome of her ſails, but any damage ſhe has received is ſo trifling, at leaſt in her Captain's eye, that Sir Eraſmus Gower has not thought it worth reporting; indeed the cool and firm conduct of that ſhip was ſuch, that it appeared to me the enemy's ſhips dared not to come near her.

It has blown hard from the north eaſt ſince I parted from the French fleet.

I take the firſt opportunity of ſending this by the Phæton, leſt, upon hearing that the French fleet are at ſea, their Lordſhips may be under apprehenſions for the ſafety of theſe ſhips.

The following diſpatch was this morning received from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.

*Royal George, at ſea, June 24.*

It is with ſincere ſatisfaction I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command attacked the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line, attended with eleven frigates and ſome ſmaller cruizers, on the 23d inſtant, cloſe in with Port L'Orient. The ſhips which ſtruck are the Alexander, Le Formidable, and Le Tigre, which were with difficulty retained. If the enemy had not been protected and ſheltered by the land, I have every reaſon to believe that a much greater number, if not all the line of battle ſhips, would have been taken or deſtroyed.

In detailing the particulars of this ſervice, I am to ſtate, that at the dawn of the day on the 22d inſtant, the Nymphe and Aſtræa, being the look-out frigates a-head, made the ſignal for the enemy's fleet. I ſoon perceived that there was no intention to meet me in battle; conſequently I made the ſignal for four of the beſt ſailing ſhips, the Sans Pareil, Orion, Ruſſel, and Coloſſus, and ſoon afterwards for the whole fleet, to chace, which continued all that day, and during the night, with very little wind.

Early in the morning of the 23d inſtant, the headmoſt ſhips, the Irreſiſtible, Orion, Queen Charlotte, Ruſſel, Coloſſus, and Sans Pareil, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before ſix o'clock the action began, and continued till near nine o'clock. When the ſhips ſtruck, the Britiſh ſquadron was near to ſome batteries, and in the face of a ſtrong naval port, which will manifeſt, to the public, the zeal, intrepidity, and ſkill of the Admirals, Captains, and all other officers, ſeamen, and ſoldiers, employed upon this ſervice; and they are fully entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgements. I am, &c.

*Evan Nepean, Eſq.* BRIDPORT.

N. B. I am happy to find, by the report made to me, that Capt. Grindall's wounds are not dangerous.

*Note*, Capt. Domett reports that the remainder of the enemy's fleet made their eſcape into L'Orient.

*Return of the killed and wounded.*

Total—29 ſeamen and ſoldiers *killed*.—105 ditto *wounded*.

*Officers killed*.—Lieut. C. M. Stocker, and Lieut. W. Jephcott, of the marines, both of the Sans Pareil. *Wounded*.—Capt. Grindall, of the Irreſiſtible; Lieut. J. F. Nott, of the Sans Pareil, and Lieut. Mends, of the Coloſſus; Capt. Bacon, of the 118th regt. and 6 petty officers.

*Downing-ſtreet, July 7.*

This morning, the meſſenger, Slater, arrived with diſpatches from Sir Charles Whitworth, K. B. his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Peterſburgh, dated June 14, which contain an account of the Ruſſian ſquadron, deſtined to act with his Majeſty's fleet, having ſailed that morning from Cronſtadt. It was to be joined at Revel by four ſhips, when it would conſiſt of four ſhips of 74 guns; eight of 66; and eight frigates, and was thence to proceed with the utmoſt expedition to the Downs.

*Admiralty-Office, July 11.*

A diſpatch, of which the following is a

copy, has been received at this Office from Sir W. Sidney Smith:

*Diamond, at anchor off the Iſlands of St Marcon, July 5.*

SIR,

In purſuance of the orders of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I ſailed from St Helen's on the evening of the 1ſt inſtant, and ſtretched acroſs the Channel towards Cherbourg, with his Majeſty's ſhips Syren and Sibyl, alſo four gun-boats in company. On looking into that port, we found, that one of the three frigates which had been ſeen there the laſt time we were off, was miſſing. The maſter of a neutral veſſel, juſt come out, informed me ſhe had ſailed to the eaſtward, and I accordingly proceeded in queſt of her. Going round Cape Barfleur, we ſaw two ſhips, one of them having the appearance of the frigate in queſtion, at anchor under the Sand, and immediately made ſail towards them; we ſoon after ſaw a convoy coming along ſhore, within the iſlands of St Marcon. The wind dying away, and the ebb tide making againſt me, I was obliged to anchor, and had the mortification to ſee the enemy's veſſels drift with the tide under the batteries of La Hogue, without being able to approach them.

At four o'clock in the morning of yeſterday, the breeze ſpringing up with the firſt of the flood, I made the ſignal to the ſquadron, weighed and worked up towards the enemy's ſhips, which we obſerved warping cloſer in ſhore, under the battery on La Hogue Point. The ſmall veſſels of the convoy ran into the pier before the town. The largeſt, a corvette, continued warping into ſhoal water; we followed, engaged her and the batteries for three quarters of an hour. We now ſee her lying on her broadſide, with her yards and top-maſts ſtruck, but, I am ſorry to ſay, ſo much ſheltered by the reef which runs off from La Hogue Point, that I cannot indulge a hope of her being deſtroyed. Fiſhing-boats, with which we have had an intercourſe, confirmed all former accounts of diſtreſs for want of proviſions, and the conſequent diſcontent in this diſtracted country. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Evan Nepean, Eſq; Secretary, Admiralty.*

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majeſty's ſhip Melampus, dated off Cape Frehel, July 4. to Evan Nepean, Eſq;

Being off Point D'Enqui, on the 3d inſtant, we ſaw, near St Maloes, 13 ſail, which we gave chace to, and, coming up with them, drove the merchant veſſels, in different directions, to leeward, whilſt the veſſels of war kept to windward, and endeavoured to gain the port of St Maloes, which they at laſt effected, except one brig, which was taken by this ſhip, and ſix of the moſt conſiderable of the merchant veſſels, which were taken chiefly by the Hebe, with her uſual activity. It being rainy weather, the others, ſmall veſſels, eſcaped to leeward. This proved to be a convoy, which ſailed in the morning from St Maloes, bound to Brehat and Breſt, under a ſhip of war of 26 guns, two brigs, and a lugger. The veſſels we have taken are ſaid to have military ſtores on board. The brig of war mounts four 24 pounders, and had 60 men.

*Horſe-Guards, July 4.*

A Letter from the Hon. Sir John Vaughan, K. B. dated Martinico, May 11, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, of which the following is an extract:

I have the honour to incloſe you an extract of a letter, which I have this morning received from Governor Seyton. It will give you full information as to the preſent ſtate of affairs in that iſland.

Extract of a letter from Governor Seyton, to Sir John Vaughan, dated St Vincent's, May 8.

The enemy having appeared yeſterday, on the height above Cailiaqua, to the number of ſeven or eight hundred, I requeſted Captain Carpenter, with his Majeſty's ſhip Alarm, to move round to Caliaqua Bay, which he immediately complied with. They had ſent two inſulting meſſages to Capt. Moleſworth, who commanded the party there, requiring him to ſurrender at diſcretion. Being informed, that they had, within theſe few days, been conſiderably reinforced from Guadaloupe, and ſuſpecting, from their number and apparent confidence, that ſome attempt would be made againſt the town of Kingſton, I ſent a party, under Captain Hall, of the 46th regiment, conſiſting of one ſubaltern, and thirty-three rank and file of that regiment, forty militia, and forty of the corps of rangers, with five of the royal artillery, and a fourteen-pound field-piece, to take poſſeſſion of Dorſetſhire Hill, yeſterday forenoon. About one o'clock this morning, they were attacked by a large body of about three hundred French and Caribs: Our party made a vi-

vigorous reſiſtance, but, owing to the enemy's great ſuperiority in numbers, they were obliged to retreat to the poſt on Sion Hill, leaving the field-piece ſpiked. Knowing that the town muſt be inevitably deſtroyed by the enemy if they kept poſſeſſion of that hill, I thought it neceſſary to uſe every exertion to diſlodge them, and concluding, that no time was to be loſt in attempting it, I immediately detached ſixty rank and file of the 46th regiment, under the command of Captain Forſter, one hundred of the corps of rangers, and forty militia, the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Seton, of the rangers, to attack the enemy at day-break. They had, with great dexterity, found means to clear the field-piece of the ſpike, during the ſhort time they had it in their poſſeſſion, and had been joined by upwards of one hundred French and Caribs, immediately after Capt. Hall's party retreated: Our troops attacked them with great ſpirit at the time appointed; and though they were unexpectedly annoyed by ſeveral diſcharges of grape-ſhot, from the field-piece, and notwithſtanding the enemy were in ſuch force, in leſs than half an hour, they retook the field-piece, and got complete poſſeſſion of the hill, the enemy flying on all ſides. In the two attacks there were three privates, of the royal artillery, wounded; three rank and file of the 46th regiment killed, nine rank and file wounded; Capt. Forſter and Enſign Lee ſlightly wounded; three privates of the militia killed; Capt. Roſs and twelve rank and file wounded. Of the enemy, twenty-three Frenchmen and nineteen Caribs were found dead on the hill; and two Frenchmen and two Caribs taken priſoners; but it is believed, their loſs, in all, was twice that number, as many of them were ſeen, at ſome diſtance, carrying off in hammocks after the attack.

---

(*The remainder of the Weſt India Gazettes deferred for want of room.*)

---

## LONDON.

One million and a half of the Imperial loan, in dollars, ſtamped at the mint with the Imperial die, have been ſhipped for Germany.

The Dutch commiſſioner ſent over to this country, about the reſtitution of the ſhips detained in our ports, is returned without accompliſhing his errand.

The Count de Provence who, by the death of his nephew, is now King of France, is about 40 years of age. He was the beſt beloved of the family; he hath been reſiding for ſome time in a private manner near Verona, whither ſome of the noblemen have repaired who held places of office about the court.

The number of clergy obliged to emigrate from France, in conſequence of refuſing to take the conſtitutional oath, amounted to one hundred and thirty-eight biſhops and archbiſhops, and ſixty-four thouſand curates and vicars, beſides at leaſt two hundred thouſand friars. The religious of the female ſex, which alſo emigrated, are prodigious in their number, but of them we have not heard any thing like an accurate calculation.

The reign of infidelity, and what is called reaſon, at Paris, ſeems to be approaching to an end. The different churches which government has granted to the Catholics are at preſent open.—The piety of the people haſtens to repair the degradation to which ſacrilegious hands have reduced public worſhip. In every quarter of the town maſſes are celebrated on Sundays and holy days, and there are no ſigns to be diſcovered of this renewed devotion having any detrimental influence on the operations of Government. The laws have never more been reſpected than at preſent. As long as it was permitted to corrupt morals, and to vomit profanations againſt religion at the theatres, in the popular ſocieties, and even in the roſtrum of the Convention, the laws could not but have been too impotent to ſecure the welfare, and to ſtop the torrent of the devaſtations effected by philoſophiſm and diſturbance.

On the 25th of May, Lord Bute, our ambaſſador to the court of Spain, landed at Cadiz. The moſt marked attention was paid him by the Governor, and every honour paid him. The Court had given orders for his accommodation on the road to Madrid, from whence may be inferred the good diſpoſitions of that court to this country.

June 5. A fire broke out at Copenhagen in that part of the city which is called the Old Holm, by whoſe dreadful ravages, which continued near two days, many of the churches and public buildings, have been deſtroyed, and 1363 houſes were laid in aſhes, depriving more than 3000 families of their dwellings. Excluſive of the principal buildings that are become a prey to the flames, we number, beſides many merchants houſes,

the

the town and orphan houſes, Latin ſchool, cloiſters, 24 brew-houſes, 5 ſugar-houſes, 40 large merchant warehouſes, 19 bake-houſes, 200 diſtilleries, and the principal magazine for the navy and admiralty; and the loſs ſuſtained thereby is by ſome computed at 12 millions of dollars. Many of the ſufferers are now encamped upon the wall, at a place called the Philoſophical-walk, and other public places, in tents; wherewith every one has been furniſhed, gratis, from the arſenal; all theſe places have therefore the appearance of camps. The number of lives loſt cannot as yet be aſcertained; ſo much, however, is known, that that of the wounded and maimed is not inconſiderable. We are ſtill ignorant by what means the conflagration happened, no one having been permitted to approach the place with any combuſtible matter. A commiſſion has been appointed, by order of the King, to inquire into it. The Hereditary Prince Frederic has relinquiſhed his palace of Amolienburg in favour of ſome of the ſufferers, and even victuals are prepared every day in his kitchen for any one in need. The number of ſtreets burnt amounts from 40 to 45, and the number of ſouls that have loſt ſhelter from eighteen to twenty thouſand.

The mutineers of the Oxfordſhire regiment of miliitia, who were condemned capitally by a court martial, had the ſentence executed upon them, on the 12th of June, at Brighton. The commanding officer ordered this to be done by twelve of their own number, and who had been concerned in the riot. The place of execution was a ſpacious valley, where were aſſembled about 3000 cavalry, a body of horſe artillery, with guns pointed, and matches lighted; the whole arrangement exhibited a grand and awful ſpectacle. The two unfortunate ſufferers behaved with a becoming ſenſe of penitence and reſignation. The whole line was ordered to march round their dead bodies.

An order of the Privy Council was iſſued from the Council Office, Whitehall, directing all the Dutch prizes to be immediately conveyed into the river Thames, where their cargoes are to be ſold without delay. The produce to be inveſted, after deducting the expences, in the name of five truſtees, to be named by the Council, in the public funds, for the benefit of the proprietors who are not, or may not be hereafter, under the controul, influence, or power of the French government.

29. A very numerous meeting was held of the London Correſponding Society in an incloſure at the back of ſome empty buildings, not far from the King's Bench Priſon, in St George's Fields, and a ten times more numerous aſſemblage of idlers of all deſcriptions were drawn together in the neighbourhood, by the impulſe of curioſity; a part of theſe latter broke down the fence which incloſed the *Citizens*, and much incommoded them, they having purchaſed *ſixpenny* tickets of admiſſion, with a view of being ſelect. There were a great many ſpeakers; but being all men of very obſcure ſituations in life, we cannot give their names. Several reſolutions were propoſed and adopted by *acclamation*, exactly to the effect of former effuſions of the ſame ſociety: the principal of theſe went to recommend an addreſs to the NATION, and another to the KING, recommending *Univerſal Suffrage* and *Annual Parliaments*, as ſure and certain remedies for all the diſeaſes of the body politic. In whole, there could not have been leſs than 20,000 perſons preſent.

As a proof of the remarkable ſeverity of the cold of this ſummer, many ſheep juſt ſhorn of their wool, have periſhed. In ſome places, the number hath exceeded a hundred in one flock.

On June 22d, the inhabitants of Birmingham were put into a ſtate of great alarm, by the aſſembling of a great number of the lower orders of the people, complaining of the high price of proviſions, and that their wages were unable to procure bread for their families. From complaints they proceeded to outrage and acts of miſchief. Their attack being chiefly directed againſt the buildings of a Mr Richard, where was a ſteam engine employed in the grinding of corn. The magiſtrates, accompanied by the peace officers, endeavoured to appeaſe and to diſmiſs them. The riot act was read, and the mob intreated to depart peaceably, but in vain. The magiſtrates therefore were under the neceſſity of calling in the aid of the military, who ſecured ſome of the ringleaders, and at firſt ſucceeded in diſperſing them. They, however returned, not intimidated, and having inſulted the ſoldiers, two of them faced about and fired, by which one man was killed, and another dangerouſly wounded. After ſome confuſion which enſued, tranquillity was at length reſtored. The following inflammatory hand-bill was circulated: "To arms, fellow townſmen, and reſiſt the cruel oppreſſions of your wicked

wicked rulers, whose intentions are to starve us all to death. Be speedy in collecting your numbers, and save your famishing families from destruction!"—An hundred guineas have been offered by the magistrates to d scover the author; but it is a matter of great doubt, whether any reward will be able to bring about a discovery.

The British exports, according to the Custom-house books, encreased the last year more than three millions: they have been progressively rising every year from 1782, when the amount was eighteen millions; to 1793, when they were twenty-four millions; and in 1794, to twenty-seven millions Sterling!

An order has been sent to the ports of the north for an immediate stop to be put to the exportation of coals to foreign ports, as it is shrewdly suspected, that the quantities buying up are intended for the countries of our enemies.

By the report of a gentleman who lately travelled over the greatest part of Ireland, we have the pleasure of knowing, that the accounts of disaffection and tumult there, are very much exaggerated. The militia, when called out, have behaved with firmness and fidelity.

The exertions made by this country in the naval department have, during the whole course of the war, been rewarded with a brilliant success. To the number of the trophies of British valour in their own element, we have to boast of some lately obtained on our own seas, and on the coast of America; the former by Admirals Cornwallis and Lord Bridport, and the latter by the Hon. Capt. Cochrane of the Thetis. For particulars, *vide Lond. Gaz. p.* 465. 467.

The Greenland whale fishery hath turned out this year very successful.

July 1. The report of the navy of Great Britain stated the numbers to be, engaged in actual service at home and abroad, ships of the line, frigates, and smaller armed vessels, *four hundred and twenty-five*: building, repairing, &c. *one hundred and thirty-five*; and in ordinary, *ninety-four*. Besides the gun-vessels, fire-vessels, river barges, and Dutch hoys, not included in this statement, there are *twenty-six* more, of the disposition of which we have not at present an accurate account. *Thirteen* frigates, brigs, and sloops, are over and above building of fir.—Thus we have a sum total of *five hundred and ninety three fighting vessels!*

The balance, of loss and gain, in a nautical point of view, between this country and France, since the commencement of the present eventful war, stands thus:

*Enemy's ships taken, lost, or destroyed.*—Ships of the line, 2 three-deckers; 84's, 80's, and 74's, 34; frigates of from 44 to 28 guns, 39; corvettes, &c. of 24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, and 10 guns, and 1 of 6, 59. Total, 112. *English ships taken.*—Of the line, (the Alexander being retaken, not reckoned) 1; frigates, sloops, and cutters, 11. Total, 12.—Balance in favour of England, 100. The loss of the Boyne, the Illustrious, and some other smaller ships, is to be considered as a small drawback on the above account.

As a proof of the good disposition of the government of America towards this country, the person who fitted out the first privateer to cruize against Great Britain has been fined in the sum of 400 dollars.

6. The Commissioners, appointed under the late Act of Parliament, for the liquidation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' encumbrances, met at the Speaker's house in Old Palace-yard, for the first time. His Royal Highness is no longer subject to the payment of any debts.

7. At a Court of Common Council, held this day, there was present, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, 16 Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a great many Commoners.—The Lord Mayor informed the Court, that the reason for keeping them waiting, was on account of being obliged to hold a Court of Aldermen, in regard to setting the assize of bread; his Lordship then stated what had passed in the conference with the Privy Council, and laid before them a copy of such proceeding, which was read; wherein, after reciting the the cause of the conference, it was earnestly recommended to reduce the consumption of the finest flour, as much as possible, by diluting such articles as were composed of wheat, an example which they would set, and hoped the public would follow; that their Lordships recommended subscriptions to be entered into for encouraging the use of other food, particularly meat and vegetables, rather than bread, so far to cheapen the price of bread, as to occasion thereby the immediate consumption of too great a quantity of wheat, which may create, in the subsequent weeks, a greater want, and more pressing distress.

Mr Deputy Birch referred to the report read at the last Court, for enabling the industrious poor to purchase bread twopence halfpenny under the assize set per quartern, and moved, "That this Court

Court do ſubſcribe 1000l. for the purpoſe of relieving the induſtrious poor of this metropolis, from the high price of bread, and other neceſſaries of life; and that Mr Chamberlain do pay the ſame to the Committee appointed by the Court, for the purpoſe of reducing the preſent high price of proviſions, to be by them diſtributed throughout the ſeveral wards of this city, in ſuch way as to them ſhall ſeem moſt proper, according to the exigencies of the caſe;" which, after ſome debate, was unanimouſly agreed to.

Mr Lamb moved, that it be recommended to the public to diſpenſe with the uſe of hair powder, as far as conveniently they can, until the price of bread was reduced. Debates on this queſtion aroſe, it being aſſerted that the flour uſed for ſtarch or powder was not fit for bread; and after ſome length of time, on the ſuggeſtion of Mr Alderman Luſhington, it was agreed, "That it is the opinion of this Court, that the diſcontinuance of hair-powder may materially tend to reduce the price of bread, and therefore it may be recommended to the Lord Mayor, and the City Members, to ſubmit to the Lords of the Privy Council the propriety of a temporary diſcontinuance of the uſe of hair-powder." —Mr Thorp ſeconded the amendment, and it was agreed to.

The French ſubſtitute at preſent for bread conſiſts of flax-ſeed, lint-ſeed, rice, and a ſmall quantity of wheaten flour.

The ſame ſcarcity of proviſions that we complain of here is felt with equal ſeverity in Ireland. Butchers meat and poultry are as dear in Dublin as they are in London. Bread is alſo ſcarce, as well as dear.

Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, have been preſented with the freedom of the city of London, in an elegant gold box to each of them.

It muſt give ſatisfaction to every perſon, in this country, to learn, that the ſettlement at Botany Bay is likely to ſucceed; and, from the attention paid to its culture, will amply ſupply its own inhabitants. We preſent our readers with an account of it, from a perſon not likely to be prejudiced in favour of the place or of its government.—Extract of a letter from the Rev. Thomas Fyſhe Palmer, dated the 14th of December 1794. "This climate is healthy, and agrees well with me, if I except an effect it ſeems at preſent to have on my eyes, which are ſo ſore, I can ſcarcely ſee—I am told it is not uncommon. The ſoil near the coaſt is bad; but inland it appears as rich as the paſtures in England. As far as I can form an opinion, the colony will ſoon be enabled to ſupply itſelf; much owing to the wiſe policy of Major Groſe, in alloting certain portions of land to individuals, who are permitted to reap and enjoy the fruit of their own induſtry. To acknowledge the truth, even from thoſe high in authority, and who have it in their power to render my baniſhment comfortable, or the reverſe, every requeſt has been granted me, and every civility and kind office has been done me, that I could in reaſon expect or require."

A meeting of Merchants was held at the London Tavern, on the exceſſive high price of proviſions. The meeting was not numerous, but in point of reſpectability it was perhaps never exceeded.—Mr Luſhington (the member) roſe, and propoſed four reſolutions, which are in ſubſtance: "Firſt, That bread, meat, and the other neceſſaries of life are very much increaſed in their prices. Secondly, That it is neceſſary that every houſe-keeper ſhould retrench, as much as he conveniently can, in his houſehold expenditure, particularly in the article of bread. Thirdly, That it is neceſſary to enter into a ſubſcription to relieve the poor, in this time of great dearth. And, fourthly, To appoint a Committee to correſpond with other Committees on the beſt mode of effecting the benevolent purpoſes of the meeting." —Alderman Newnham ſaid, that the article of hair-powder (he appeared without it himſelf) had engaged the attention of a worthy citizen, and, from his ſtatement, he conſidered it of great importance in the expenditure of flour, and it well deſerved the attention of the meeting. —Mr William Stone roſe and ſaid, that the Alderman had done him honour by mentioning his information. He ſaid, he held a ſtatement in his hand, which very far exceeded any calculation that had been made, or that the meeting could conceive to be the fact, unleſs informed from a ſource of ſuch authenticity. He obſerved, that hair-powder and flour, for the ſoldiers alone, deſtroyed more than would ſupply one hundred and fifty thouſand perſons every day with bread, at the rate of one pound weight a-day for each perſon; and adduced ſome other forcible arguments to ſubſtantiate this aſſertion.

Nine thouſand pounds have been paid by the Engliſh government to the Admiralty Court at Copenhagen, as an indemnification for the Daniſh ſhips detained in

in Britiſh ports laſt year.—The Daniſh government expect the immediate releaſe of the ſhips belonging to that country now detained in different ports of Great Britain.

12. A fifer belonging to the 3d regt. of guards, accompanied by a young lad, went to the King's arms at Charing-croſs to drink; upon behaving riotouſly, the fifer was turned into the ſtreet, when he raiſed a mob about the door, ſaying, that his companion had juſt been crimped, and was, with three others, chained down in a cellar, from whence they would be conveyed away by a ſecret door that communicated with the Thames. Under this idea the mob proceeded to outrage, which ultimately terminated in the deſtruction of the inſide of the houſe, and all the furniture. The populace, towards evening, became numerous. After ſome acts of outrage to one or two more public houſes, they proceeded to Mr Pitt's, in Downing-ſtreet, headed by a man with an empty flour ſack on his back, and after breaking the windows, were proceeding to demoliſh the houſe, which they would no doubt have accompliſhed, had it not been for the timely arrival of the horſe and foot guards, who prevented any further miſchief. The mob having been diſperſed from Downing-ſtreet, proceeded in a numerous body to St George's Fields, where they attacked ſeveral houſes, and burnt and deſtroyed the furniture. The horſe and foot guards, the Borough and City Aſſociations, and the Lambeth Volunteers at length arrived, accompanied by a juſtice of the peace, who read the riot act with very little effect, many perſons appearing diſpoſed to reſiſt the military. The horſe guards then determined on diſperſing them by force, and galloping among them, trampled numbers under the horſes feet, ſeveral of whom were very much wounded, and ſome, it is ſuppoſed, dangerouſly. The military remained under arms all night.

The alarming ſcarcity of every ſpecies of bread-corn, and in particular of wheat, hath much occupied the attention of the Privy Council, whoſe deliberations have been directed to two objects: 1*ſt*, to contrive every expedient that can, as much as poſſible, diminiſh the conſumpt, by the ſubſtitution of other kinds of food, particularly vegetables; and 2*dly*, by the mode of manufacturing wheat into bread, to have the leaſt poſſible waſte, and render it as productive as poſſible, by excluding only ſome of the coarſer part of the bran, and baking only one kind, or what is called *ſtandard bread*. This ſubject hath alſo ſeriouſly engaged the attention of the Lord Mayor and Council of the city of London. They came to the reſolution of addreſſing the Privy Council, anent the propriety of laying aſide the uſe of hair-powder. They alſo agreed that no dinners be had at the city's expence by any committee of the corporation, before the 1ſt October next.

The Directors of the India Company have ordered no more paſtry to be ſerved up at their dinners at the London Tavern, and that no other bread than houſehold be introduced.

14. A Council was held at Whitehall, before the cabinet miniſters went to St James', when a reſolution was paſſed, that Government do furniſh weekly to the Corn-market, in Mark-lane, every Monday, for three months, at a ſtipulated price, 7000 quarters of wheat, which was laid before the King by the Duke of Portland, and confirmed by his Majeſty.

Some obſervations on this ſubject have been received from York, which merit attention. A Committee appointed by the corporation of York to enquire into the cauſe of the preſent alarming price of bread, have thus reported: "The ſource of this evil may be traced to various cauſes. The great ſcarcity of corn in many parts of Europe is, no doubt, one principal cauſe. Another, and very important cauſe, ariſes from the monopolies made in various parts of the kingdom by the corn factors and great farmers. This calls aloud for the interference of the landlords or the legiſlature. When farms did not in general exceed 100l. per annum, the farmers were in the conſtant habit of bringing a few buſhels of corn to market every week, in order to raiſe the weekly ſupply for their own families; by which means the tradeſman procured corn for his family on reaſonable terms, and the mutual intercourſe of ſociety was properly kept up. But of late, many of the ſmall farms upon an eſtate have been conſolidated into one or two, which has enriched the overgrown tenants, and enabled them not only to hoard up their own corn, but alſo to purchaſe the ſmall crops of their poorer neighbours; and, in concert with the corn factors, to keep up the price at their own pleaſure. In the market no more corn is produced by them than what the pockets will hold by way of ſample; and what is bought is delivered into chambers, and retailed at an enormous price.

Very liberal ſubſcriptions are raiſing in different parts of England, for diſtributing proviſions to the poor at reduced prices.

## EDINBURGH.

We take the firſt opportunity of correcting a miſtake, in the account given, (p. 407 laſt number,) of the unfortunate accident which happened at Newton-Don. We ſhould have ſtated, "That Miſs Don and Miſs Wilſon got ſafely through the water; but Miſs M. Don, in following them, was ſomehow overſet, and carried down by the current, when Miſs Ramſay ruſhed in to her aſſiſtance. This is all that Miſs Ramſay recollects, nor can ſhe tell, how ſhe herſelf got through, or was ſaved. Miſs Don and Miſs Wilſon muſt, undoubtedly, have returned to aſſiſt Miſs M. Don, for both ſhared her unfortunate fate."

A number of gentlemen from the pariſh of Campſie, prompted by curioſity, went on the 11th of June to meaſure the depth of the ſnow on the fells; they found it in one of the glens 5 feet deep. The like was never ſeen by the oldeſt inhabitant; it muſt have been about 100 feet deep, as the glen was parallel with the face of the hill after the fall.

June 27. Late this evening, his Highneſs Prince William of Glouceſter returned to the Star Inn, Glaſgow, from Lochlomond; and gave a very elegant ſupper to the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, Lieut. Col. Sir Alexander Campbell, and many other gentlemen. On the 28th he ſet off for England, by the way of Bothwell and Hamilton.

July 2. The 3d battalion of the Scots Brigade marched from the Caſtle to the camp at Dunbar. During their ſtay in Edinburgh, they have behaved with great regularity and good order. The French priſoners in the Caſtle, preſented the following addreſs to General Dundas, for the attention and humanity of the General and the officers:

"Les priſonniers de guerre Françoiſe, detenus au Chateau d'Edinbourg, ne peuvent que ſe louer de l'attention et du bon traitement qu'ils ont reçu de Commandant-General Dundas, et Officiers des Brigades Ecoſſoiſes—en foi de quoi nous leur delivrons le preſent.

"Fait à la priſon, le 29 Juin, en nom des priſonniers Françoiſes (Signed)

FRS. LEROY."

6. This day the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers had a grand field day, at Burntfield Links, when the Rt Hon. Mr Secretary Dundas was received as a Volunteer in this uſeful and public ſpirited corps, to which the inhabitants, and the public in general, are ſo much indebted. The number on the field was about 600. The day was fine, and the company numerous and genteel.

Same day Mr Dundas gave an elegant entertainment, at Fortune's Tavern, to the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, and to ſeveral other gentlemen.

Mr Dundas being enrolled, and received into the corps of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, they afterwards, as a mark of their reſpect, unanimouſly requeſted him to accept of the ſtation of Captain-Lieutenant; which requeſt having been tranſmitted to Mr Dundas, by the Lord Lieutenant of the city, Colonel of the corps, the following anſwer was received:

"MY LORD, *Melville Caſtle, July* 10.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordſhip's letter of the 6th inſt. in which you announce to me the very flattering mark of diſtinction, conferred upon me by the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, in honouring me with the commiſſion of Captain-Lieutenant in their corps. I cannot but hope, that it is unneceſſary for me, to inſiſt much upon the heart-felt gratitude, with which I receive every proof of the good opinion of thoſe who have had the beſt opportunities of tracing the progreſs of my life.—But my ſatisfaction upon the preſent occaſion is, perhaps, the more warm, becauſe I have ventured to conceive, that the idea of conferring that honour upon me, may have ariſen from a view of my public conduct, which is, of all others, the moſt gratifying to my own feelings.

"Convinced, my Lord, as I have always been, that the preſervation of peace and tranquillity, and perhaps, the very exiſtence of the conſtitution, is to be attributed, in the greateſt poſſible degree, to the eſtabliſhment of the Volunteer corps; and feeling as I do, that this deſcription of praiſe is ſo peculiarly applicable to the Edinburgh Volunteers, who ſo early ſet ſo laudable an example of public exertion, I accept the honour of being enrolled among them, as a proof of their conviction, that my public conduct has been influenced by the ſame principles of attachment to the conſtitution which have united them in its defence.

"Impreſſed with theſe feelings, I ſhould certainly accept, with infinite ſatisfaction, the commiſſion which your Lordſhip has pro-

propoſed to me; and I ſhall always recollect the propoſition with the ſentiments I ought. But it is my ſincere conviction, that the precedent of filling any commiſſion with the name of a perſon, whoſe other avocations may prevent him from exerciſing the duties of it, may ultimately prove detrimental to the principle of the eſtabliſhment; and I truſt, therefore, my declining to accept of it, will be received as an additional proof of the ſenſe I entertain of the incalculable utility of the corps eſtabliſhed, and acting upon the principles which have contributed to bring them to that perfection, which cannot but ſecure to them the admiration of every lover of his country.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS."

*Rt Hon. Sir James Stirling, Bart. Lord Provoſt, &c. &c. &c.*

On the 7th inſtant, a proſecution was brought before the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow, at the inſtance of the Procurator Fiſcal, againſt a Field Officer, for a violent aſſault and breach of the peace committed by him upon one of the inhabitants of that city, and an attempt, forcibly, to carry him off, upon the pretext of his being a recruit, though an action was then pending for having him freed from the enliſtment. The Court found the indictment proved, and ſentenced the officer to pay a fine of L. 50 Sterling, and L. 20 Sterling of expence of proceſs, and to be impriſoned till he paid theſe ſums, and find ſecurity for his good behaviour for twelve months.—The money was immediately paid, and bail found in terms of the ſentence. The officer was alſo found liable in L. 16 : 13 : 4 Sterling, of damages to the perſon aſſaulted, in another action raiſed at his inſtance, for redreſs; which ſum was alſo immediately paid.

8. The Magiſtrates pronounced judgement againſt ſeveral bakers in Edinburgh, Canongate, and Nicholſon's ſtreet, who, on a late ſurvey by the Superintendants of the Police, were convicted of ſelling their bread ſhort of weight, and ordained them to pay the full penalties, viz. 5s. per ounce deficient.

The following ſingular excurſion was performed by Capt. Macalpin. He ſet out from Greenock in a ſmall boat with a party; ſailed up Lochlong, and having got their boat carried over in a cart, about two miles, from the head of Lochlong to Lochlomond, ſailed down the loch and water of Leven up to the Broomielaw of Glaſgow, and returned ſafe to Greenock.

13. This day the ſilver arrow, given by the city of Edinburgh, to the Royal Company of Archers, was ſhot for at Bruntsfield Links, and won by Mr John Thomſon, jun.

13. At a numerous meeting of the county of Mid-Lothian, it was unanimouſly agreed, that a jubilee ſhould be given to the game for the enſuing ſeaſon, within the county of Mid-Lothian—that the uſe of game in cloſe time ſhould entirely be laid aſide; and that all perſons tranſgreſſing the law in that particular, ſhould be proſecuted without diſtinction.

A banditti, in Ireland, are going about the country, houghing the cattle in the fields. They generally cut forty or fifty each night.—This is an inſtance of the moſt wanton cruelty.

14. This day the annual fair of Glaſgow commenced. On the 15th there was a tolerable good ſhew of horſes, but few buyers, and what ſold were rather at reduced prices.

The camp which is now formed at Aberdeen, is a novelty there, the laſt being that of Sir John Cope, in 1745.

On the 17th the five priſoners belonging to the 1ſt fencible regiment, who were tried for the crime of mutiny, by the late general court martial, held at Muſſelburgh, (four of whom had been adjudged to ſuffer death, and the fifth to receive corporal puniſhment,) were carried from Muſſelburgh, to the Links of Gullen, eſcorted by the 1ſt, 2d, 1ſt battalion of the 4th, and a detachment of the 7th fencible regiments, three troops of the 4th regiment of dragoons, with two field pieces, and a detachment of the royal artillery; they were there joined by the two battalions of the Scotch Brigade, ſix troops of the 4th dragoons, and ſeveral troops of fencible cavalry, the whole under the command of Major General James Hamilton. The troops were drawn up in the following order, compoſing three faces of a ſquare: The center conſiſting of the 1ſt, 1ſt battalion of the 4th, and a detachment of the 7th fencible regiments; the right face, of the Scotch Brigade; and the left of the 2d fencible regiment. The ſecond line was compoſed of cavalry, twenty paces in the rear of the infantry: The diviſion of the 4th regiment of dragoons, from Dunbar camp, formed in the rear of the center face: The fencible cavalry, from Haddington and Dunbar in the rear of the right face; and the diviſion of the 4th regiment of dragoons, from Muſſelburgh camp, in the rear of the left face of the ſquare. A ſpace was left in the line of the cavalry of

the centre face, where the artillery were poſted, with two light ſix pounders. The ſentence of the court martial was then read to the priſoners, with the general orders given out by Lord Adam Gordon, approving of the proceedings of ſaid court martial, and directing the ſentence to be carried into execution againſt Alexander Fraſer, and that the other three priſoners adjudged to ſuffer death, ſhould draw lots, and the perſon upon whom the lot to ſuffer, ſhould fall, to be ſhot to death at the ſame time with the ſaid Alexander Fraſer; ſuſpending the ſentence of the three remaining priſoners, until his Majeſty's pleaſure concerning them ſhould be known. The priſoner Alexander Fraſer, and alſo, the priſoner Charles M'Intoſh, upon whom the lot to ſuffer had fallen, were then ſhot to death, by a party of the regiment to which they belonged, and the other three priſoners were remanded to Muſſelburgh jail. After the execution, the whole marched round the dead bodies in ſlow time, and afterwards filed off to their reſpective quarters and cantonments. All the different corps and detachments aſſembled on this occaſion, behaved with the greateſt propriety, during the whole of the very awful and affecting ſcene.

The annual competition for prizes, given by the Highland Society of London, to the three beſt performers on the *Great Highland Bag-Pipe*, was held in the Theatre Royal here on the 21ſt inſt. in preſence of a committee of judges and directors appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, and a numerous and genteel audience. The firſt prize, being a handſome pipe adorned with a ſilver plate, together with 40 merks in money, was adjudged by the committee to Peter M'Gregor from Perthſhire. The ſecond prize, being 30 merks, was adjudged to Donald Maclean, from Kintyre. And the third prize, being alſo 30 merks, was adjudged to Peter M'Neil, piper to Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart. Premiums were alſo given to the dancers of Highland reels.

The value of the Leeward iſland fleet, juſt arrived, including prizes, is as follows: Value of ſhips and cargoes, 6,000,000l.; duties, 1,500,000l.; number of ſeamen, 6400. The value of this great acquiſition, with inſurance, is not leſs than *Nine Millions!*

The immenſe property which has juſt floated ſafe to the Britiſh ſhore from the Eaſt Indies, is eſtimated at nothing ſhort of ten millions Sterling! It is the richeſt fleet which has arrived for many years.

20. The Royal Company of Archers ſhot for his Majeſty's prize on Bruntsfield Links, which was won by James Gibſon, Eſq; Writer to the Signet.

Colonel Leith has received her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales' commands, that his regiment ſhould be called "The Princeſs of Wales, or Aberdeenſhire Fencible regiment."

A veſſel of a new conſtruction belonging to Patrick Miller, Eſq; of Daiſwinton, was lately launched at the Kingholm, a mile below Dumfries, in preſence of a great number of ſpectators.—As this veſſel is kept afloat by the buoyancy of her bottom, ſhe cannot ſink; and from the manner in which ſhe is built, it is believed ſhe cannot ſeparate at ſea. The principles upon which this veſſel is built will, we hope, be the means, in proceſs of time, to ſave numberleſs lives to every nation in the world who engage in trade by ſea. This gentleman's exertions in naval architecture are highly commendable.

25. The loan of a million and a half Exchequer paper, to the diſtreſſed planters and merchants, was finally arranged on Monday laſt. The Committee, Sir William Pulteney, Mr Grant, &c. having made their report on the different applications and ſecurities, the Commiſſioners made the diſtribution of the money. The houſe of Meſſ. Baillie and Co. had 250,000l. That was the largeſt ſum lent to any one firm. The reſt of the money went in ſmaller portions among about twenty-one or twenty-two other houſes.

It is with pleaſure we communicate, that, in conſequence of the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, publiſhed in the newſpapers, 50,000 additional acres of potatoes have been planted this year in England and Scotland; each acre will feed, on an average, from eight to ten people for twelve months, ſo that the Board have been the means of raiſing as much of that food as will maintain near a million of people for ſix months, and will conſequently have been the happy inſtrument of preventing the riſk of ſcarcity during the enſuing ſeaſon.

Some ſymptoms of riot occurred lately at Berwick, owing, it is ſaid, to the ſcarcity of corn, and the failing of ſome veſſels laden with that article.—The gates were ſhut and the military called in, but the affair (which report, as uſual, had greatly exaggerated) was ſpeedily terminated, without any material miſchief.

29. This day a petition was preſented to the preſbytery of Edinburgh, from the managers of the new chapel of Cannongate, informing that they had made choice of Mr David Dickſon, miniſter of Bothkennar, whoſe

whoſe letter of acceptance was likewiſe given in, for their paſtor; and had agreed to ſettle a competent allowance upon him, for which ſecurity would be given. The preſbytery ordained the managers to preſent a ſcroll of a bond for that purpoſe to next meeting; and delayed further procedure till that time.

*Edinburgh Races.*

There was comparatively little company in town this ſeaſon, partly owing, perhaps, to the different encampments, and partly to the general diſtreſs of the country. The weather proved rainy, and the ſport was but indifferent.—The Monday's plate was gained by Mr Collinſon's cheſnut horſe, three heats; Tueſday's by Sir H. Williamſon's bay colt, two heats; Wedneſday's by the ſame horſe, one heat; Thurſday's by Mr Smith's cheſnut horſe, four heats; Friday's by Sir H. Williamſon's bay colt, two heats; and Saturday's by Mr Peacock's cheſnut gelding, two heats. The public places were the Aſſembly, Concert, and Theatre, theſe but ill attended.—Excepting Mr John Kemble and Mr Woods, there was nothing to attract attention, or excite curioſity.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

June 29. This day commenced the trial of Sir Archibald Gordon Kinloch, Bart. accuſed of having murdered Sir Francis Kinloch, Bart. his brother; to which he pleaded *Not Guilty*.

Mr David Hume, as counſel for the priſoner, in a ſhort ſpeech, expreſſed with a degree of tenderneſs and feeling which greatly affected the Court, ſtated, that the unfortunate priſoner had long laboured under an inſanity or furioſity of mind, in conſequence of a violent fever contracted many years ago during his reſidence in the Weſt Indies, in the ſervice of his country. Since that period the ſymptoms of derangement had been ſtrong and frequent, and it was under the influence of this dreadful malady, that the event, ſo much to be deplored, had been committed. He truſted that their Lordſhips would permit every evidence to be brought that could ſubſtantiate this defence of inſanity.

The Lord Advocate, in a few words, ſignified his aſſent; and their Lordſhips, after ſeverally giving their opinions, pronounced an interlocutor, ſuſtaining the relevancy of the libel, but allowing the pannel to prove all facts and circumſtances in alleviation.

After the Jury was ſworn in, the Proſecutor proceeded to examine the following perſons:

Duncan Macmillan, writer in Edinburgh, in ſubſtance deponed, that he remembers going to Gilmerton, on Monday April 13th, with Mr Alexander Kinloch, from Edinburgh; they met a chaiſe on the road to Haddington about three in the afternoon, in which the priſoner was, who threw himſelf back in it, as wiſhing not to be ſeen. The pannel's chaiſe paſſed them; and the witneſs expreſſed his ſurpriſe at ſeeing him, as he thought he had gone for London; that they went to Fairbairn's, where they dined, and Mr George Somner, ſurgeon, dined along with them; that the priſoner's chaiſe having returned, ſtopt at Mr Somner's. Mr Somner ſpoke with him, and brought him along with him to the company. In the courſe of converſation, the priſoner was aſked how he was, he ſaid he was very ill. He went out and returned again. He was adviſed to take a glaſs of wine and water, but his nerves were ſo weak he could not carry it to his head. The witneſs and Mr Alexander Kinloch went to Gilmerton in one chaiſe, and the priſoner and Mr Somner in another, alſo with an intention to go there, but the pannel's chaiſe ſtopped on the road. Being ſurpriſed he ſtopped ſo long, Mr Somner ſaid, the Major had paſſed round the chaiſe and gone away. This was about a mile from Gilmerton. One of the poſtilions found the priſoner, when he ſaid he was going to Haddington. Mr Somner called on the witneſs early next morning, told him he was going to Haddington to look after the priſoner, and begged he would follow as ſoon as poſſible, which he accordingly did. The witneſs went to Haddington, but got no notice of the Major, and returned to Gilmerton before dinner, where Sir Francis, Miſs Kinloch, Mr Alexander, and Mr Low, then were; that after dinner, a meſſage was brought to the witneſs, that ſomebody wanted to ſpeak to him; that he went out, and ſaw William Reid the gardener, who told him he had been at Walker's at Beanſton, where he ſaw the Major, who was in a very diſagreeable ſituation—when he, Reid, went in, he found the Major with a piſtol in his hand, which alarmed him very much; that the witneſs called Sir Francis out of the room, and when they were ſpeaking with Reid, they, from the lobby window, ſaw the Major coming up from the garden; that he went up ſtairs to his own room with Sir Francis, where little converſation paſſed between them, Sir Francis only aſking how he was, and the priſoner anſwering he was poorly; that he went up at the deſire of his brother, who led him by the hand, and the witneſs returned to the dining-room; that the witneſs went up to the Major's room, where Sir Francis was, when the converſation was general; the Major was lying a-bed with part of his cloaths off; that he does not recollect any incoherency in the priſoner's converſation that evening, and thinks he was more collected than the day before at Fairbairn's; that Sir Francis went occaſionally to his brother after ſupper: the company ſat till about three o'clock; he left the room ſoon after Sir Francis, and afterwards went to his bed-room to wiſh him good night; that the witneſs was about an hour in bed when he was awaked by Mr George Somner, who told him Sir Francis

was

was ſhot by the priſoner; that he went ſtraight to Sir Francis' room, where he found the ſervants undreſſing him; that he ſaw he was wounded, and ſpoke to Sir Francis, who told not to mind him, for there were plenty to take care of him; but for God's ſake to prevent his ſiſter from coming into the room; that he went immediately to the door, but Miſs Kinloch inſiſted upon being admitted; ſhe was much diſtracted, and they were forced to carry her back to her room; that he came back to Sir Francis, and continued to ſupport him till Mr Somner dreſſed the wound; that Sir Francis ſaid, God Almighty help that poor unhappy man: he never ſaw the priſoner after; he obſerved nothing particular in the priſoner's conduct, except that he was diſſatisfied with his father's ſettlement, and thought he had been left too little by his father; that the pannel, ſince 1782, was exceedingly troubleſome in company when he got drink, and knows he was confined in Edinburgh ſome years ago; formerly he was the pleaſanteſt man in company, but afterwards exceedingly troubleſome; he thinks he muſt have mentioned to Sir Francis that he thought him inſane; that Sir Francis expoſtulated with the priſoner for his abuſing a gentleman at his father's table; at whom the priſoner had thrown a tumbler glaſs, which put Sir Francis in a paſſion; and the pannel was obliged to leave his father's houſe, but Sir Francis forgave him, and felt no reſentment; that he ſaw the priſoner in Edinburgh a few days before Sir Francis' death, when he was quite able to converſe rationally, and knew no alteration in his appearance from what he had obſerved at Gilmerton; and that night, to the witneſs' knowledge, was the firſt that any ſteps were taken to confine him.

George Somner, ſurgeon employed by the family at Gilmerton, deponed, that he received a meſſage from Miſs Kinloch on the Monday, deſiring him to come to Gilmerton betwixt one and two o'clock; that he ſaw Miſs Kinloch, who wiſhed the witneſs would prevent the Major from going to Edinburgh, as ſhe thought him very unſettled, and not fit to go about; that he ſaw the Major in a poſt-chaiſe at the door, and aſked him how he was, who ſaid he was going to Edinburgh; he obſerved him much agitated, and ſuſpected, before he ſaw Miſs Kinloch, that the meſſage related to him; that the Major had come to Gilmerton on the Sunday in a ſtrange ſituation, all dirty, and the ſtrings or buckles out of his ſhoes; and the witneſs concluded from what he ſaw, that the pannel was perfectly mad, and ſhould not be allowed to go about; he judged of this from his look, agitation, and wild eye: that he adviſed his being confined; and that Sir Francis wiſhed the witneſs to go to Edinburgh, and conſult with Dr Home what was to be done. (The witneſs then deſcribed the agitation of the pannel at Fairbairn's, and his going out of the chaiſe on his return to Gilmerton; after which he added), that he received a written meſſage from Mr Macmillan to come to Gilmerton, and bring what aſſiſtance was neceſſary; he underſtood the import was to confine the Major, and accordingly took with him a ſtrait waiſtcoat, and a nurſe who ſometimes attended deranged people; that he arrived at Gilmerton about ten o'clock, and, on going up to the Major, found him pretty quiet, but the ſame wild look as before; they agreed about the propriety of ſeizing him, but moſt of the ſervants were averſe or afraid to do it; and he did not obſerve arms about the Major then. That the witneſs ſupped at Gilmerton with Sir Francis, Miſs Kinloch, Mr Macmillan, and Mr Alexander; the Major came down about three o'clock in the morning;—the firſt time he came he was very much agitated, and complained of a violent pain in his bowels, which he aſcribed to a doze of analeptic pills which Sir Francis had given him, and ſaid he believed he was poiſoned; the company adviſed him to go to bed, and he left the room ſoon after: that the pannel came down again in a few minutes; the witneſs ſaw him in the lobby, and diſſuaded him from going down, as his cloaths were all off but his breeches, and Miſs Kinloch was not gone to bed; he ſaid he would go down, as he wanted to ſee Frank; the witneſs took him by the arm, entreating him not to go down; upon which he drew a piſtol, deſiring him to take care of himſelf; he therefore let go his arm. Sir Francis was then coming up, who ſaid, Gordon, what is the matter? The pannel replied, O Frank, I am ill—I cannot ſleep. The pannel went into his room, and he believes Sir Francis went along with him. When he came out the ſecond time, he was as much agitated as before. When the witneſs came to the parlour door, he ſaw the flaſh of the piſtol, and heard the report; immediately after the flaſh he heard Sir Francis exclaim that he was done for; upon which the witneſs ran up to them; they were both on the ſtair, and he helped Sir Francis to his room, but does not remember whether he laid hold of the priſoner; Sir Francis ſaid he was wounded, and the witneſs ſaw the wound about the breaſt bone; about a quarter of an hour after Sir Francis was in bed, he examined the wound, and thought it a very dangerous one, Sir Francis ſaid it was madneſs in him (Sir Francis) to ſeize him, and the witneſs anſwered it certainly was; Dr Monro, Mr Bell, and the witneſs' father were ſent for. He is ſatisfied that the wound was the cauſe of Sir Francis' death—the ball was extracted while Sir Francis was alive, and the witneſs, who was preſent, identified it. When he ſaw the priſoner at Fairbairn's, cannot ſay that he, the priſoner, could not know that murder was a crime; the witneſs has not much practice in inſane caſes; and what inſane people would think, he is at a loſs to ſay.

Interrogated by Mr Hume—If he was to go to Bedlam, and aſk a lunatic if he thought mur-

murder a crime, and he ſhould anſwer Yes, would he think himſelf ſafe? Anſwer, No—a man may know his keeper, and ſtand in awe of him; but he hardly thinks the pannel could judge of good or evil intentions with reſpect to himſelf; and thinks if he had offered to take the piſtol from him he would run the riſk of his own life; he is not certain that the pannel knew of the ſtrait waiſtcoat, but he did of the nurſe; on the Friday morning thereafter, when he ſaw him in Haddington jail, he then thought him ſenſible.

George Douglas, ſervant to Miſs Kinloch, Alexander Campbell, late poſtillion at Gilmerton, Walter Gibſon, ſervant to Mr A. Kinloch, and Alexander Menie, late butler at Gilmerton, all concurred in ſaying, that they remembered that Sir Francis Kinloch was ſhot at Gilmerton in April laſt; they heard the report of a piſtol; they laid hands on Major Gordon; they ſaw an empty piſtol on the dining room carpet, which ſeemed newly diſcharged; another, which was loaded, was taken from Major Gordon, and they were locked up in a preſs in the butler's room; the pannel was blindfolded, and laid on a carpet, who ſaid, let him live only one hour, and he would give them 100l. a piece; he afterwards aſked how his brother and ſiſter were, and was anſwered Sir Francis was very poorly, and the pannel ſeemed to be ſorry for it. Campbell and Gibſon added, that while they were binding the priſoner, he ſaid that he had been poiſoned by ſome pills given him by Sir Francis.

Hay Smith, writer in Haddington, took the Major into cuſtody, and carried him in a chaiſe to Haddington jail. A ſervant of the family was in the chaiſe along with them. The pannel ſeemed to be in great diſtreſs, and was in a ſtrait jacket, and was very confuſed.

Benjamin Bell, ſurgeon, Edinburgh, was ſent for on the 15th April to Gilmerton, and ſaw Sir Francis in bed in great diſtreſs; the wound was about four inches above the navel; he remained all that day, and part of the next; Sir Francis frequently aſked him what had become of the unhappy lad, meaning, as he ſuppoſed, his brother; the ball had paſſed through the kidneys; the body was opened in preſence of Mr Somner, ſen. and Dr Monro, and a report made, which the witneſs identifies; Sir Francis ſaid he was on the ſame ſtep of the ſtair with the perſon who ſhot him, and the piſtol was cloſe to his body; he ſaw no marks of inſanity about the pannel, who always behaved with great propriety; he ſeemed to be under great depreſſion of mind, and knew his ſituation.

Interrogated by Mr Hume—He cannot ſay that the Major might not be inſane on the 14th of April; he might have been deranged on the days he did not ſee him; madneſs is known by the actions, and frequently by the eye; he has known mad people inſane for ſome days, and their madneſs vaniſh; but he never knew an inſtance of laudanum occaſioning madneſs, although it may create debility of mind.

Dr Monro ſaw the priſoner in jail on the 24th of May, and ſix times ſince; Mr Bell accompanied him in the firſt viſit, with Doctors Home and Farquharſon; he has alſo ſeen him afterwards; the pannel did not appear to him to be inſane; on his other viſits he found him nearly or entirely in the ſame ſituation; madneſs has very often little effect on the pulſe.

Mr George Goldie, miniſter of Athelſtonford, went to Gilmerton on the morning Sir Francis received his wound, and ſaw the pannel bound in his bed-room with a ſtrait waiſtcoat; the witneſs aſked the pannel if he recollected what had paſſed; he told him he did; the witneſs then aſked if he was not ſtruck with horror at what he had done; he ſaid, ſternly, No; he ſaid he knew there was a plan laid to deſtroy him, for he had got pills from his brother, and he would die that evening. The reſt of Mr Goldie's evidence goes to ſhow that the pannel, both before and after the 14th of April, had diſcovered ſigns of inſanity, and the witneſs ſaid he did not think him capable of knowing right from wrong.

Alexander Fraſer, ſheriff-clerk of Haddingtonſhire, who acted as man of buſineſs for the family of Gilmerton, concurred with the preceding witneſſes with regard to the ſtate of the pannel's mind, and mentioned ſome circumſtances which ſerved to confirm his opinion.

Hugh Dodds, clerk to Mr Fraſer, ſaw the pannel in Haddington jail on the 15th April, where he tranſacted ſome buſineſs, and thought he ſpoke rationally.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

---

THE Weather, for theſe ſome weeks, has taken, upon the whole, a favourable turn; and the crop has improved much. The rains will throw it late, but, in general, the appearance is good. The hay is bulky, and the harveſt going on briſkly. Excepting grain, the riſe upon other neceſſaries has not been great. Beef and mutton at 4d. and 5d. per lb. lamb 2s. per quarter; ſalmon 6d. and 7d. per lb. and in plenty. There has been alſo a regular and abundant ſupply of white fiſh, particularly of haddocks.—On the 4th, green-peas 6s. and potatoes 5s. per peck. On the 23d, peaſe 2s. potatoes 2s. ſtrawberries 8d. On the 30th, peaſe 1s. potatoes 1s. ſtrawberries 5d.

Perhaps grain was never known to be ſo dear in this country. On the 20th of July, the Edinburgh aſſize quartern loaf, wheaten, was 1s. 1d.; houſehold, 10d.—the 27th, wheaten, 1s. 2½d.; houſehold, 11d.

THE Engliſh report for June ſtates, that the fine general rains, towards the cloſe of the

the month, came very ſeaſonably for the growing crops of all kinds through the different diſtricts of the kingdom. Even where the wheats are thin, which is too much the caſe upon lands not in good heart, they now ear well; but warm weather is much wanting for them. The ſtock of old wheat in hand is growing very ſhort, and will require the moſt frugal management to afford a ſupply till the growing crop is got in. Peaſe are likely to be a good crop. The barley and oats, which were much checked by the ſevere froſty nights, are conſiderably improved, ſo as to promiſe a better crop of each, throughout the ſhires of Norfolk and Suffolk, than has been known for ſome years. The beans are very unequal, and, on the average, will not produce more than half a crop. From a general ſurvey, the harveſt is likely to be a late one, particularly in the northern counties, where we never remember the different ſorts of grain ſo backward at this ſeaſon of the year. Hay, though late, will be abundant on the rich veins of meadow land, but light in other parts. The recent loſs of ſheep, after ſhearing, in the ſtock diſtricts, by the extreme cold nights, has been of ſerious conſequences, particularly in Wiltſhire. On the Suſſex Downs they eſcaped this fatality, from the peculiar hardineſs of the South Down breed. Meat of all kinds continues exorbitantly dear, particularly beef and mutton. Veal and lamb are falling ſomewhat in price.

## LISTS.

### MARRIAGES.

June 29. At Lambeth Place, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Rev. Geo. Moore, eldeſt ſon of his Grace, to Lady Maria Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the late Earl of Errol.

Lieut. Col. Campbell, of the 68th regt. of foot, to Miſs Jane Meux Worſley, youngeſt daughter of the late Edward Worſley, Eſq; of Gatcomb-houſe, Iſle of Wight.

At Leith, the Rev. Mr T. Scott, miniſter of Ballingray, to Miſs Mary Martin, daughter of Mr Ellis Martin, merchant, Leith.

At Little Wenlock, after 40 years courtſhip, Mr Francis Haſeley, aged 90, to Miſs Jeſſe, of Dover, aged 89.

ERRATUM, p. 410.—Lord C. Fitzroy's marriage, *for* Miſs Melmſly, *read* Miſs Mundy.

### BIRTHS.

July 5. Mrs Leſlie of Findraſſie, jun. a daughter.

10. At Taymouth, the Counteſs of Breadalbane, a daughter.

Mrs Hay of Spott, a daughter.

Mrs Maitland, younger of Rankiellor, a daughter.

13. Mrs Campbell of Barcaldine, a ſon.

15. Mrs Trotter of Caſtlelaw, a daughter.

22. At Invergowrie Houſe, Mrs Charles Stewart, a ſon.

24. Hon. Mrs Lindſay of Leuchars, a ſon.

25. Mrs Bethune of Blebo, a daughter.

### DEATHS.

At Stutgard, aged 67, the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg.

At London, the Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Radnor.

At Brompton, Miſs Mary Yorke, ſecond daughter of the Hon. and Rt Rev. the Biſhop of Ely.

At Gibralter, Wm Adair, Eſq; late Surgeon General to the garriſon there.

Alexander Graham, Eſq; Britiſh Conſul at Fyal.

At Portſmouth, Capt. R. Fiſher, of his Majeſty's ſhip Powerful, of 74 guns.

At Bath, the Rev. T. More, the laſt male deſcendant of the great Sir Thomas More.

Killed at St Lucia, Capt. Daniel Waugh, of the 68th regt, youngeſt ſon of Major John Waugh, commandant of Alderney.

At Demerary, Thomas Campbell, Eſq; of the iſland of Grenada.

Mrs Iſabella Dalglieſh, aged 80, relict of Mr James Irvine, ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

Mr John Hunter, ſon of Mr Hunter of Blackneſs, mate in the Ocean Indiaman.

Mr Stewart Trotter, ſon of the late Archibald Trotter, Eſq; of Buſh.

At St Vincent, P. Hepburn, ſon of the late Mr Thomas Hepburn, merchant Edinburgh.

(*The remainder of the Liſts will be inſerted in our next.*)

### SEQUESTRATIONS.

Colquhoun and Co. manufacturers in Glaſgow, as a company, and as individuals.

July 3. James Dunn, merchant in Ayr.

9. Niel Maclauchlan, late manufacturer in Glaſgow.

11. John Richmond of Kirkſtyle, innkeeper in Riccarton.

27. J. Calder, dealer in cattle at Baldorun.

31. G. Tannahill, manufacturer in Kilmarnock.

*Prices of Grain at Haddington, July* 31.

Wheat, 52s. Barley, 33s. Oats, 23s. Peaſe, 25s. Beans, 26s.—A very quick market.

*Edinburgh, July* 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 5d. Bear-meal, 1s. 2d. Peaſe-meal, 11d.

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

| July 13. | July 28. |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock 171¼ | |
| 3 per cent. red. 69⅜ ⅞ | 65½ |
| 3 per cent. conſ. ſhut | 67⅛ |
| 4 per cent. conſ. 83½ ¼ ⅜ | 82⅞ |
| India Stock 196½ | 196½ |
| India Bonds 1s. diſc. | 2s. diſc. |
| Lottery Tickets 10s. 6d. pr. | 14s. 3d. pr. |

# THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

## *For AUGUST* 1795.

### CONTENTS.


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Meteorological Obſervations | 482 |
| Abſtract of the Life of Henry Scrimzeor | 483 |
| Of the Scotch Ballads | 485 |
| On the Degeneracy of Morals incident to Poliſhed Manners | 488 |
| Remarks on Want of Politeneſs | 490 |
| Queen Mary's Ring | 491 |
| Original Letters of Charles II. and his Secretary of State | 492 |
| Commercial Anecdote | 492 |
| Affecting Story of Urbain Grandier | 493 |
| Anecdotes of the Government of England and Scotland, *concluded* | 497 |
| Account of the Parſees of India | 501 |
| Subſtance of Sir J. Sinclair's Addreſs to the Board of Agriculture | 502 |
| **STATE PAPERS.** | |
| Proclamation of the Royaliſts | 505 |
| Scotch Small Debts Bill | 507 |
| **REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.** | |
| Peacock's Conſiderations on the Structure of the Houſe of Commons | 508 |
| Wraxall's Hiſtory of France | 509 |
| Prieſtly's Anſwer to Pain's Age of Reaſon | 512 |
| Warner's Remarks on the South Weſt parts of Hampſhire | 512 |
| Kinderſley's Specimens of Hindoo Literature | 513 |
| New Publications | 515 |
| **POETRY.** | |
| The Lover's Complaint | 517 |
| Hair Powder, by *P. Pindar* | 517 |
| The Song of the Captive Negroe, by *the ſame* | 517 |
| Epilogue to the Tamer Tamed | 518 |
| Tea Table Converſation | 518 |
| Damon, a Paſtoral Ballad | 519 |
| **MONTHLY REGISTER.** | |
| France—National Convention | 520—2 |
| French Conſtitution | 523 |
| FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. | |
| Advices from the Continent | 525—8 |
| Weſt Indies | 528—30 |
| GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE, | |
| Containing Diſpatches from Vice Ad. Caldwell, Sir J. Vaughan, Sir J. Laforey, Rear-Adm. Murray, Sir J. B. Warren, and Adm. Hotham | 530—5 |
| LONDON. | |
| Miſs Broderick tried for ſhooting Mr Errington | 535 |
| Mutiny at Briſtol | 536 |
| Table of the annual groſs produce of the Kingdom | 537 |
| Eight Dutch Eaſt Indiamen taken and carried into St Helena | 537 |
| Treaty between this country and America ratified | 538 |
| Incidental occurences, &c. | 535—8 |
| EDINBURGH. | |
| Epitaph on General Sir A. Campbell's monument | 538 |
| Remarkable ſtate of bodies in the aiſle of Kilſyth Church | 539 |
| London Aſſociation vote a ſword and piece of plate to Captains Cochran and Beresford | 539 |
| Riots at Perth | 539 |
| Facts which gave riſe to Lieutenant Steel's trial | 540 |
| Sir A. G. Kinloch's trial *concluded* | 541—3 |
| Incidental occurrences, &c. | 538—41 |
| Report of the Weather | 543 |
| LISTS—Marriages, Births, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, Sequeſtrations, Autumn Circuits, Prices of Grain, &c. | 544—8 |



*EDINBURGH:*

Sold by James Watson & Co. No 40. South Bridge;

And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.

By Allen & West, No 16. Paternoſter-row;

And Martin & Bain, No 184. Fleet ſtreet, London.

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 414.

THESE facts ſeem ſingular and unexpected, after the repeated obſervations of all writers on electricity, with reſpect to the greater prevalence of the electric matter in froſty, than in warm weather. Lightning would almoſt ſeem to have little or no connection with the electric fluid, as we cannot conceive why lightning ſhould be confined to the warm ſummer months, and to warm climates; while the electric matter is more prevalent in foggy and froſty, than in warm weather; and, of conſequence more plentiful in winter than in ſummer, and in cold climates than in hot ones.

To explain this paradox, we may argue, that as all electrics do, by heat, become conductors, ſo the air, which is an electric, by being heated, may conduct the electric fluid from the earth in greater abundance in ſummer, than in winter; and an electrical machine muſt then excite the leaſt, as the fluid is otherwiſe ſo powerfully conducted away by the air. At ſuch times, too, the earth, by being more in a negative ſtate, will be apter to receive the ſuperabundant fluid from the air, and ſo there muſt be more thunder and lightning in ſummer than in winter, and in hot than in cold climates. While, on the other hand, as ſome conductors, ſuch as water and air, may, by cold, be made to become electrics, ſo, there being little or nothing in cold climates during winter, to conduct or draw off the electric fluid from the earth, it will then be more eaſily accumulated by a machine, or an electrical kite, though thunder and lightning cannot be ſo frequent as in ſummer.

The above may be ventured as a very probable ſolution; but there is ſomething ſtill that remains to be ſolved, which is very ſingular, and cannot be ſo eaſily explained upon this hypotheſis; I mean, the fact of lightning's being confined to ſome particular ſpots of the globe, while it is unknown in other places of the ſame latitude.

At Kingſton, in Jamaica, thunder and lightning are uncommon, though frequent at Spaniſh town, and other places of the iſland. Lightning is hardly known at Coſire on the Red Sea, Lower Egypt, or at St Helena. And, at Lima, it is unknown; though at thirty leagues diſtance, or even leſs, it happens almoſt every day. On the other hand, it is in a particular manner frequent at Spaniſh town; in the neighbourhood of Lima; at Quito; the iſle of Sumatra; Japan; the Philippine iſlands; the juriſdiction of Popayan; Portobello, &c.; and there is a very remarkable fact mentioned by Mr Carver, in his Travels through North America, which deſerves to be quoted. He ſays, that in Lake Huron "There is a bay called Thunder Bay, on account of the *continual thunder* always obſerved there. The bay is about nine miles broad, and the ſame in length; and whilſt I was paſſing over it, which took me up near twenty-four hours, it thundered and lightened during the greateſt part of the time to an exceſſive degree. There appears to be no viſible reaſon for this that I could diſcover, nor is the country in general ſubject to thunder. The hills that ſtood around were not of a remarkable height; neither did the external parts of them ſeem to be covered with any ſulphureous ſubſtances *." This is ſtill more worthy of remark, when we conſider that the name given to this bay by the natives, ſignifies alſo in their language *Thundering bay*; ſo that at all periods, it muſt have been famous for its fulminating quality.

* It does not appear, however, that he examined the hills, further than ſlightly viewing them from the Lake.

(*To be continued.*)

THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

## *For AUGUST* 1795.

### ABSTRACT OF THE LIFE OF HENRY SCRIMZEOR.

HENRY SCRIMZEOR was born at Dundee in the year 1506. He traced his deſcent from the ancient family of the Scrimzeors of Didupe *, who obtained the office of hereditary ſtandard-bearers to the Kings of Scotland in 1507.

At the grammar-ſchool of Dundee, our author acquired the Greek and Latin languages to an uncommon degree of perfection, and that in a ſhorter ſpace of time than many ſcholars before him. At the Univerſity of St Andrew's his ſucceſsful application to philoſophy gained him great applauſe. The next ſcene of his ſtudies was the Univerſity of Paris, and their more particular object, the civil law. Two of the moſt famous civilians of that age, Eguinard Baron and Francis Duaren †, were then giving their lectures to crowded circles at Bourges. The fame of theſe profeſſors occaſioned his removal from Paris; and for a conſiderable time he proſecuted his ſtudies under their direction.

At Bourges he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the celebrated James Amiot, Greek Profeſſor in that city, well known in the learned world by his tranſlation of Plutarch's Lives, and diſtinguiſhed afterwards by his advancement to great honours in the church, and finally to the rank of Cardinal.

Through the recommendation of this eminent perſon, Mr Scrimzeor engaged in the education of two young gentlemen of the name of Bucherel, whom he inſtructed in the *belles lettres*, and other branches of literature, calculated to accompliſh them for their ſtation in life.

This connection introduced him to Bernard Bornetel, Biſhop of Rennes, a perſon famed in the political world for having ſerved the State in many honourable embaſſies. Accepting an invitation from this prelate to accompany him to Italy, Mr Scrimzeor greatly enlarged the ſphere of his literary acquaintance by his converſation and connection with moſt of the diſtinguiſhed ſcholars of that country. The death of Francis Spira ‡ happened during his viſit at Padua; and as the character and conduct of this remarkable perſon at that time engaged the attention of the world, Mr Scrimzeor is ſaid to have collected memoirs of him in a publication entitled, "The Life of Francis Spira, by Henry of Scotland." This performance, however, does not appear in the catalogue of his works.

After he had ſtored his mind with the literature of foreign countries, and ſatisfied his curioſity as a traveller, it was his intention to have reviſited Scotland. He might, without vanity, have entertained hopes, that the various knowledge which he had treaſured would have won him a partial reception among his countrymen. An ambition of being uſefully diſtinguiſhed among them, as a man of letters, ſeems indeed, not unnaturally, ſuppoſed a principal motive of his deſire to return. But the moſt ſanguine projects of life are often ſtrangely diverted by accident, or ra-

* A little to the north of this town. This manſion, now pronounced Dudhope, was rebuilt in 1600 by Sir John Scrymſeour. The family were ruined in the civil wars.

† Francis Duaren was the firſt of the French civilians who purged the chair, in the civil law ſchools, from the barbariſms of the Gloſſaries, in order to introduce the pure ſources of the ancient juriſprudence.

‡ Francis Spira was a lawyer of great reputation at Cittadella in the Venetian State, at the beginning of the ſixteenth century.

ther, perhaps, are inviſibly turned by Providence from their purpoſed courſe. Mr Scrimzeor on his journey homeward, was to paſs through Geneva. His fame had long forerun his footſteps. The ſyndics and other magiſtrates, upon his arrival, requeſted him to ſet up the profeſſion of philoſophy in that city, promiſing a compenſation ſuitable to the exertion of his talents. He accepted the propoſal, and eſtabliſhed the philoſophical chair.

After he had taught for ſome time at Geneva, a fire broke out in his neighbourhood, by which his houſe was conſumed, and he himſelf reduced to great diſtreſs. His late pupils, the Bucherels, had not forgotten their obligations to him, and ſent a conſiderable ſum of money to his relief.

At this time flouriſhed at Auguſburg that famous mercantile family, the Fuggers. Ulric Fugger was then its repreſentative; a man poſſeſſed of prodigious wealth, paſſionately fond of literature, a great collector of books and manuſcripts, and a munificent patron of learned men. Being informed, by means of his literary correſpondence, of the misfortune which had befallen Mr Scrimzeor in the burning of his houſe, he immediately ſent him a preſſing invitation to accept an aſylum beneath his roof till his affairs could be re-eſtabliſhed. Mr Scrimzeor, gladly availing himſelf of ſuch an hoſpitable kindneſs, loſt no time in going to Germany.

Whilſt reſiding at Augſburg with Mr Fugger, he was much employed in augmenting his patron's library, by vaſt collections purchaſed from every corner of Europe. Manuſcripts of the Greek and Latin authors were then of ineſtimable value, and ſeem to have been more particularly the object of Mr Scrimzeor's reſearches.

He did not lead a life of yawning indolence among theſe treaſures, and, like a mere unfeeling collector, leave them unenjoyed. As librarian, he was not contented to act the part of a black eunuch to his literary ſeraglio. He ſeems to have forgotten that he was not its Grand Sultan, and accordingly ranged at will among ſurrounding beauties. To quit a figure which I fear to carry farther, he compoſed many works of great learning and ingenuity, whilſt he continued in a ſituation ſo peculiarly agreeable to the views and habits of a ſcholar.

When his manuſcripts were ready for the preſs, he was deſirous of returning to Geneva to print them. His patron Fugger recommended him, for this purpoſe, to the very learned Henry Stephens, one of his penſioners, and at that time one of the moſt celebrated printers in Europe.

Immediately on his arrival at Geneva, 1563, he was earneſtly ſolicited by the magiſtrates to reſume the chair of philoſophy. Notwithſtanding his compliance, and in conſequence of it the dedication of much of his time to the ſtudy of phyſics, he, two years afterwards, inſtituted a courſe of lectures in the civil law, and had the honour of being its firſt founder and profeſſor at Geneva.

As ſoon as he was ſettled again in this city, he hoped, amidſt his other occupations, to have proſecuted the great object of his literary fame, the printing of his various works. But a ſuſpicion which Henry Stephens entertained, that it was his intention to ſet up a rival preſs at Geneva, occaſioned great diſſentions between them. The reſult of the quarrel was, that the republic of letters, during Mr Scrimzeor's life, was deprived of his valuable productions. They fell, moſt of them, at his death, into the hands of Iſaac Caſaubon, who has been accuſed of publiſhing conſiderable portions of them as his own.

Some account of Mr Scrimzeor's ſeveral performances will give an idea of his extenſive erudition.

He wrote Critical and Explanatory Notes upon Athenæus' Deipnoſophiſts, or Table-converſations of Philoſophers and Learned Men of Antiquity; having firſt collated ſeveral manuſcripts of his author. This work Caſaubon publiſhed at Leyden in 1600; but without diſtinguiſhing his own notes from thoſe of Scrimzeor.

A Commentary and Emendations of the Geography of Strabo * were among

* Strabo was a native of Amaſia on the bor-
ders

our author's literary remains. Theſe were publiſhed in Caſaubon's Pariſian edition of Strabo, 1620. Henry Stephens, from an idea of juſtice to Scrimzeor's literary fame, notwithſtanding the violent animoſity which had ſubſiſted betwixt them, reproaches Caſaubon for adopting our Scottiſh critic's lucubrations on Strabo without acknowledgment.

Strabo's work is divided into ſeventeen books, and is equally eſteemed for the elegance and purity of its language, and the vaſt compaſs of various knowledge which it contains. The firſt book diſcuſſes the dignity of the ſcience of geography, and the neceſſity of cultivating it for the advancement of philoſophy, politics, phyſics, and criticiſm. In the latter part of the firſt book, he examines certain aſſertions of Eratoſthenes, a former geographer, and detects the errors of that author. Eratoſthenes thought the whole voyage of Ulyſſes a mere figment in geography, and ſays facetiouſly enough, "It will be known what thoſe places were *per quæ errantem Ulyſſem duxit poeta*, when we are firſt informed what cobler it was who ſewed up the bag of winds which Homer gives to Æolus." Strabo in many points defends the venerable bard with forcible arguments, and Polybius joins his authority on the ſame ſide.

Edward Herriſon, a Scottiſh author, in his Commentary on Plutarch's Book concerning the Inconſiſtencies of the Stoics, informs us, that Scrimzeor collated different manuſcripts of all the works of Plutarch. This undertaking appears ſufficient to have occupied half the life of an ordinary critic. Every one knows how voluminous an author was the philoſopher, hiſtorian, and orator of Chæronea. Whether our learned critic had meant to publiſh an edition of Plutarch's works is not known; but ſuch an intention ſhould ſeem highly probable, from this laborious enterprize of collating them.

The ten books of Diogenes Laertius, on the Lives, Opinions, and Apophthegms of the Philoſophers, were collated from various manuſcripts by Scrimzeor. His corrected text of this author, with notes full of erudition, came alſo into Caſaubon's poſſeſſion, and is ſuppoſed to have contributed much to the value of his edition of the Grecian Biographer, printed at Paris in 1593.

The Works of Phornutus and Palæphatus were alſo among the collations of Mr Scrimzeor. To the latter of theſe authors he made ſuch conſiderable additions, that the work became partly his own. Theſe were two ancient authors who explain the fables of the heathen deities. The former wrote De Natura Deorum, ſeu de Fabularum Poeticarum Allegoriis Speculatio. The latter entituled his book, Απιστα, Sive de falſis Narrationibus. Theſe works were printed at Baſil, 1570; whether in Greek or Latin is not known. But they have been publiſhed ſince in both languages.

The manuſcripts of them were for ſome time preſerved in the library of Sir Peter Young, after that of his uncle Scrimzeor, which was brought into Scotland in 1673, had been added to it. What became of this valuable bequeſt at the death of the former, is uncertain.

Our learned philologer left alſo behind him, in manuſcript, the orations of Demoſthenes, Æſchines, and Cicero, and the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Euſebius, all carefully collated.

Among his literary remains was a collection of his Latin epiſtles. The men of letters in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries ſeem to have kept their republic, as it is called, more united and compact than it is at preſent, by an epiſtolary intercourſe in the Latin language, then the univerſal medium of literature and ſcience. This general ſpirit of communication could not but have contributed greatly to the advancement of learning, as well as to the pleaſure, and, I may add, to the importance of thoſe who were engaged in its purſuit. The intercourſe and union of enlightened men, able and diſpoſed to promote the happineſs of their

ders of Cappadocia, of a family originally Cretan. He flouriſhed in the time of Auguſtus and Tiberius. None of his compoſitions remain but his Geography, written in Greek. He travelled over many parts of the world to collect information on geographical and hiſtorical ſubjects.

fellow-creatures, cannot be too clofe. From fuch intellectual combination alone it is, that uniformity of religious, moral, and political principles, to its greateft attainable degree, can ever be expected; or, in other words, the greateft poffible benefit derived from the cultivation of letters.

Of all the many performances which had exercifed his pen, it does not appear that any were immediately published by himfelf, but his Tranflation of Juftinian's Novels into Greek. This was printed at Paris in 1558, and again, with Holoander's Latin verfion, at Antwerp in 1575. This work has been highly extolled, both for the purity of its language and the accuracy of its execution, and is likely, according to fome refpectable opinions, to hold its eftimation as long as any ufe or memory of the civil law fhall exift.

A Latin tranflation of the Bafilica, or Bafilics, as they are called by our civilians, is the laft I have to mention of this author's performances. This is a collection of Roman Laws, which the Eaftern Emperors Bafil and Leo, who reigned in the fifth century, commanded to be tranflated into Greek, and which preferved their authority till the diffolution of the Eaftern empire. The Bafilics comprehend the inftitutes, digefts, code, and novels, and fome of the edicts of Juftinian and other Emperors. Of fixty original books, forty one only remain. Mr Scrimzeor collated them with various manufcripts, probably before he commenced his tranflation.

From the foregoing recital of the learned labours of this profound fcholar and critic, you will conclude, that almoft the whole of his life, although he arrived at old age, was fpent in his library; and that the biographer, having now terminated the catalogue of his writings, is probably not diftant from the conclufion of his life. Different years have been affigned for the time of his death; but it appears moft likely, from a comparifon of the different accounts of this event, that it happened very near the expiration of 1571, or at the beginning of the fucceeding year, about the 66th year of his age. He died in the city of Geneva.

If you with for a fketch of his literary portrait, it will be eafily drawn; its characteriftic features are few, but they are prominent and ftriking; and remote pofterity may regard it with no inferior degree of refpect. His induftry, and perfeverance in the purfuit of knowledge and recondite erudition, were equalled only by the exquifite judgment which he difplayed in his critical annotations and commentaries on the errors and obfcurities of ancient books and manufcripts.

His acquifitions in the Greek, Latin, and Oriental languages, were reckoned much beyond thofe of moft of the profeffed Linguifts of his time. You will conceive no light opinion of the compafs of his general knowledge, when I tell you, that the great Cujacius ufed to fay, "that he never quitted Mr Scrimzeor's converfation without having learned fomething new." But that which lent peculiar grace to fuch fuperiority, was the amiable modefty, which, upon all occafions, was obferved to accompany it. From the commendation given him by the illuftrious civilian juft mentioned, you will conclude, that he did not brood, with a jealous referve, over unlocked treafures of erudition; but that, conficious of poffeffing ftores too ample to be foon exhaufted, at the fame time that he avoided an oftentatious protufion of them, he obliged and delighted his friends by a liberal communication. From the period at which he lived confidered with the nature and extent of his ftudies, and his abilities in profecuting them, he may deffervedly be ranked among thofe eminent characters, who have moft fuccefsfully contributed their exertions to the revival of letters in Europe.

*By J. Leslie.*

## OF THE SCOTCH BALLADS.

THE peculiar excellence of the Scotch ballads has been particularly noticed by Drs Percy and Beattie, Meffrs Pinkerton, Callendar, and others. Indeed too much can hardly be faid on their merit; which might afford fubject for